“How To” Steps

Chapter 4

GETTING STARTED

The "How To" steps presented in this Chapter to enable the user to launch JOPES applications and to perform everyday common and complex operations.

A few more thoughts for a better understanding of each application have been added, entitled "Frequently Asked Questions" and "Helpful Hints from Dr. JOPES." Users are encouraged to help polish this living document by providing comments and any hints or frequently asked questions that can be shared in future releases of this document.

It should be noted that individual JOPES user's manuals are only periodically scheduled for update and may not be compatible with the latest fielded version of the JOPES applications. Wherever possible, the cross references to the user's manuals in this guide have been referenced to the third level. This "How To" Guide is either in concert with or very close to the latest versions of fielded application. Eventually, as the JOPES system matures, the user's manuals will catch up and remain current over long periods of time, and can then be referenced in more detail in the Guide.

JNAV

JOPES System Level Navigation (JNAV) and On-Line Help are logically and technically combined to form an application that uses the Netscape browser to give JOPES users the following functionality:

- Buttons to launch 12 JOPES applications and hyper-links to high-level On-Line Help information about them.
- Buttons to launch 32 groups of pre-defined reports and hyper-links to high-level documentation about them.
- Buttons and parameter fields to launch 13 JOPES Information Trace (JSIT) commands.
- Hyper-links to a collection of internal and World-Wide Web documents of interest to JOPES users.

Refer to the pocket JOPES Users Guide (as referenced in Chapter 2, item o.) for more information on JNAV.

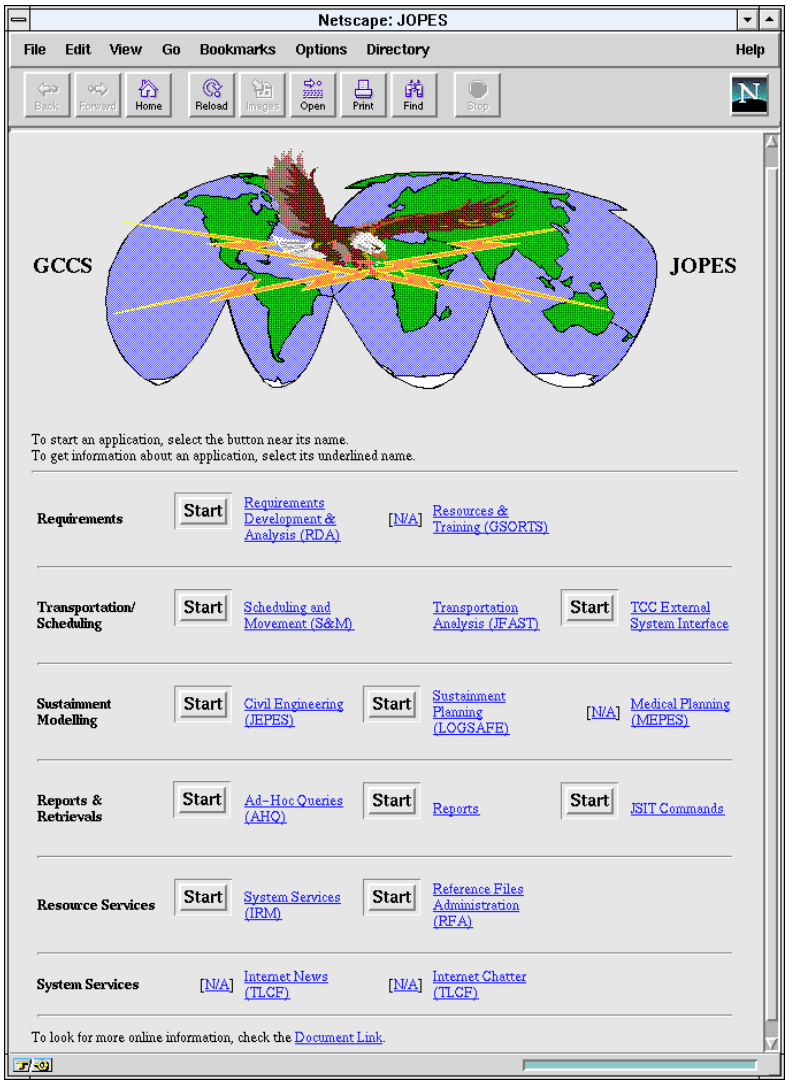


Figure 4.2.3-1. GUI-Based JOPES Navigation Window

"How To" launch each application from the JNAV screen is discussed

in the individual sections that follow.

RDA

"How To" Steps for RDA

Requirements Development and Analysis (RDA) *is the primary application to develop, populate, edit, and analyze TPFDDs. It supports force, deployment, and transportation planners and operators in both peacetime (deliberate) and time-sensitive (crisis action and exercise) planning as well as deployment execution. RDA provides a capability for creating and/or modifying force and nonunit requirements (both cargo and personnel) associated with OPLANs. It allows manipulation of TPFDD data and provides several graphical displays to ease editing and to make comparisons with transportation capabilities. RDA allows a quick, graphical analysis of proposed COAs in relation to asset allocations and TPFDD modifications. User permission (read only versus read/write) to specific functions within RDA is controlled by System Services.*

ORACLE Access

RDA users are granted ORACLE access by running the **rda_user.csh** script located in directory **/h/RDASRV/install** on the database server. A **drop_rda_user.csh** script is also available in that directory. Only the user's "root" or "sysadmin" may execute these scripts.

Launching RDA

RDA can be launched from the Desktop by double-clicking on the RDA icon if available, or, by double-clicking on the JOPES icon to launch JOPES Navigation (JNAV) and then clicking on the RDA **{Start}** button. Alternately, RDA can be launched from the command line. In the X-Term window type **/h/RDA/progs/RDA_run** to launch RDA.

The "How To" steps refer to the RDA User's Manual referenced in Chapter 2, item c.

"How To"... Start RDA

Step 1. RDA can be launched from the Desktop by double-clicking on the **{RDA}** icon.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 4.1.3.)

-OR-

Step 2. RDA can be launched by double-clicking on the **{JOPES}** icon to launch JOPES Navigation (JNAV) and then clicking on the **{Start}** button.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 4.2.)

-OR-

Step 3. Alternately, RDA can be launched from the command line. In an X-Term window type: **/h/RDA/progs/RDA_run** to launch RDA.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 4.1 and 4.2.)

Common RDA Operations

"How To"... Select the OPLAN I want to work with while in RDA

Step 1. At the RDA Main Window, simply click on the desired OPLAN so that it is highlighted.

-OR-

Step 2. Click on the **{Plan Selection Criteria}** button to replace the list of plans with fields that allow you to search the list of valid PIDs.

Step 3. Enter the search criteria.

Note: This screen requires the "**:**" (colon) preface for all wildcard searches (% for multiple characters, "**_**" for single).

Step 4. To return to the RDA Main Window, click on the **{Execute Selection}** button.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.1.)

"How To"... Access JSIT from within RDA

Step 1. JSIT can be initiated from any active window (except the user specified query screen) by pressing **[control]+[shift]+[J]** simultaneously. The JSIT Command Window will be displayed.

The command box can be left open and moved to a convenient corner of the display in order to allow easy, quick access to the JSIT commands. Any time the user wishes to execute a JSIT command, bring the window to the front by clicking on it and enter the desired JSIT command followed by the **[ENTER]** key or clicking **{OK}** button.

Step 2. The term "currently selected PID" is used to refer to the PID that is selected on the RDA Main window. To permanently change the currently selected PID, you must go back to the RDA Main window and select another PID from the list. The currently selected PID can be temporarily changed for the execution of a JSIT command by prefacing the command with the JSIT command **OPLAN <New PID>**.

Example: **OPLAN xxxxx U**

This command will display the ULN list for **OPLAN xxxxx**, regardless of the PID that is selected on the RDA Main window.

JSIT

Command	Result
LIST	List of PIDs the user can access. This is also a top level command for stepping through the remainder of the JSIT commands using buttons.
OPLAN <PID>	Displays plan information for the PID identified by **<PID>**, or for the currently selected PID in RDA if this parameter is not supplied.
U	Displays list of ULNs (1 per line) for the currently selected PID.
U <ULN ID>	Displays a textual ULN details display for the ULN identified by **<ULN ID>** in the currently selected PID.
C	Displays list of CINs (1 per line) for the currently selected PID.
C <CIN ID>	Displays a textual CIN details display for the CIN identified by **<CIN ID>** in the currently selected PID.
P	Displays list of PINs (1 per line) for the currently selected PID.

JSIT

Command	Result
P <PIN ID>	Displays a textual PIN details display for the PIN identified by **<PIN ID>** in the currently selected PID.
FM	Displays a list of Force Modules and their titles for the currently selected PID.
FM <FM ID>	Displays the contents of the Force Module identified by **<FM ID>** in the currently selected PID. NOTE: This command is currently not available. Use the FM command described above to access a specific FM.

"How To"... Conduct heads down data entry. (Modify records outside of Timeline.)

Step 1. Click on **{Selected}** then **{Edit/View Rqmt}** from the pull down menu from the RDA main screen or from the Edit pull down menu on the Edit TPFDD (Timeline) window.

Step 2. On the Edit/View Requirement popup enter the REQID to be edited (click on CIN/PIN if appropriate).

Step 3. Click on details to review and edit the ULN. The user may have to bring the mouse arrow into the Details screen area and click to activate the screen. The tab key allows progressive navigation between fields and each field is highlighted, ready for data replacement.

Step 4. After performing edits on the Details screen, pressing the [Enter] key will activate the **{Apply}** button and make the changes to the database.

Step 5. After the details screen **{Apply}** operation is complete, the Edit/View Requirement window should move to the foreground, ready for entry of the next REQID for Review/Edit. Note that the Details screen remains displayed until closed.

Step 6. From the details screen, the Edit/View Requirement screen may be moved to the foreground by either using the **[CTRL] + [E]** keys or clicking on the screen. This may be useful to view another record without applying any changes to the record being viewed.

(Continue to Step 7 on next page.)

Step 7. Renumber/Duplicate/Delete options are available by selecting the appropriate button on the Edit/View Requirement popup, from the Details screen Edit pull down menu, or using the "hot keys" indicated on the Details screen Edit pull down menu.

Note: If uncertain of REQIDs for editing, it may be helpful to launch JSIT to review available requirements. The JSIT windows may remain open for reference during editing operations.

"How To"... Display the requirements that I want to update once I have reached the Timeline screen

Step 1. To retrieve records into a collection for editing, click on **Select Records** menu and use one of the pull-down menu choices.

{User Defined Queries...} -- Allows selection of previously saved queries or building a user defined query.

{Previous Query} -- Retrieves the previous query used in selecting records.

Note: Previous queries are saved by UserID. If multiple users are operating with the same UserID, the previous query will be the last query performed with that UserID.

{Requirements with Errors} -- The user can select either Fatal or Warning errors.

{Express...} -- A pull-down menu of standard retrievals is presented.

Step 2. If the **{User Defined Queries...}** option is selected, select either a stored query from the list or the **{Create New Query}** button.

Step 3. If a query has been predefined, select the query name from the RDA: User Defined Queries window, then select the **{Execute Selected Query}** button or double-click on the query name itself.

Step 4. If there is not a predefined query, select the {**Create New Query}** button from the RDA: User Defined Queries window, then proceed through the RDA: Select Function window. (See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.3.)

"How To"... Modify existing requirements from Timeline display

To modify a single requirement:

Step 1. Using the RIGHT mouse button, click on the requirement ID you want to modify.

Step 2. Once the Choose an Operation window is displayed, click on the **{Details}** button.

Step 3. Modify the desired information and then click on **{Apply}**.

Step 4. Click on **{Close}**.

To modify multiple requirements:

Step 1. Click on the **{Collection}** button.

Step 2. Select **{ULN Details}**, **{CIN Details}**, or **{PIN Details}** button.

Step 3. Enter the desired changes and then click on **{Change All}**.

Step 4. Click on **{Close}**.

-OR-

Step 1. Mark the records you want to edit by clicking on the Requirement ID using the LEFT mouse button.

Step 2. Click on the **{Marked Records}** button.

Step 3. Select **{ULN Details}**, **{CIN Details}**, or **{PIN Details}**.

Step 4. Enter the desired changes and then click on **{Change All}**.

Step 5. Click on **{Close}**.

"How To"... Create new requirements

Step 1. From either the Timeline or Cargo Editor displays, click on **{Create Records...}**.

Step 2. Click on the record type **{ULN}**, **{CIN}**, or **{PIN}** to be created.

Step 3. Enter the requested information (i.e., for ULNs enter service, UTC, and number to be created).

Step 4. Enter the starting value for the numbering of the new requirements.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.3.)

"How To"... Access standard reference file information

Step 1. From the RDA main screen, click on **{View Reference Files}**.

Step 2. Click on the desired reference file from the menu displayed.

Step 3. The resulting screen provides the capability to enter search criteria (including wildcards as described in the "Hints from Dr. JOPES section under "Wildcards" and "Colon Notations") to limit the reference file retrieval. Enter desired search criteria (including wildcards) and click on **{Search}**.

Step 4. To enter new/different search criteria, click on **{Criteria}**.

Step 5. Click on **{Close}** to terminate reference file viewing.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.6.)

"How To"... Edit OPLAN information text fields

Step 1. From the RDA main screen, click on **{Selected}**.

Step 2. Click on **{Summary}**.

Step 3. Click on **{Edit Plan Info}** to edit those text fields not contained on the main Summary screen.

Step 4. Click on **{Apply}**.

Step 5. Click on **{Close}**.

Caution: Only the OPLAN originator is authorized to change the Plan Classification. If you plan to change the classification, do this first and click on **{Apply}** then proceed with addition changes. Doing this ensures the desired classification is loaded into the data base prior to changing any other fields.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.3.)

"How To"... Generate a Report through RDA

Step 1. Reports from RDA must be initiated from the TPFDD Editor (Timeline) screen.

Step 2. FM Reports: Click on **{FM Edits}** then the **{Reports...}** button on the resulting popup menu. Select the desired report from the FM Reports popup. Then select desired FM(s) from the FM Select popup.

Step 3. Marked Records: Records must be displayed and marked on the Timeline. Marked Records reports can then be activated by clicking the **{Marked Records...}** button and selecting reports from the Operations on Marked Records popup menu or by clicking the **{Reports}** button displayed on the top menu bar.

Step 4. This launches PDR. The user will be asked to define the classification and direct the report to a screen or printer.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.3.)

Complex RDA Operations

"How To"... Create Force Modules (FMs)

Step 1. From the Timeline or Cargo Editor display, click on the **{FM Edits}** button.

Step 2. Click on **{Create New FM}**.

Step 3. Enter the new FMID and title and description text, if desired.

Step 4. Click on **{OK}** or, to add requirements to the FM click on **{Add to FM}**.

Step 5. Select the requirements to be added and click on **{OK}**.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.)

"How To"... Modify existing FM information

Step 1. From the Timeline or Cargo Editor display, click on the **{FM Edits}** button.

Step 2. Select the operation you wish to perform (i.e., **{Edit FM Title & Desc.}**, **{Add to FM}**, etc.).

Step 3. Enter the information required for the function selected.

Step 4. Click on **{OK}** and/or **{Close}** as appropriate.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.)

"How To"... Review and Edit Cargo Detail records

Step 1. From the Timeline, click on **{Choose Display}** then **{Cargo}** from the pull down menu.

Step 2. ULNs displayed on the Timeline will be displayed in Cargo Editor. Edit TPFDD operations such as Retrievals, Marked Records and FM Edits buttons, etc. are still active.

Step 3. Use mouse sensitive help to assist in identifying available options. As the mouse pointer is moved over active areas, a functional description will appear on the information line at the bottom of the screen.

Step 4. To the left of the ULN will be an "S" or "N" for standard or non-standard UTC cargo. The UTC must be "N" (non-standard) to permit level 3 and 4 editing. Click on **{S}** to convert to non-standard **{N}**, then proceed with edits.

Step 5. Buttons at the top right of the screen provide Cargo Editor specific functions.

Step 6. Clicking {Enable Drag} activates level 3 and level 4 drag and drop capability. Once clicked the **{Enable Drag}** button changes to **{Disable Drag}**.

Step 7. If desired, click on {N} to convert the UTC to standard.

Note: **{N}** and **{S}** applies to cargo only (not personnel). Don't confuse with FIC codes.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.)

"How To"... Compare the contents of two OPLANs

A. JSIT Compare

Note: This is a full compare operation that runs quickly and in the background. If a selective compare is necessary refer to Paragraph B.

Step 1. Launch JSIT using **[CTRL] + [Shift] + [J]**. In the JSIT command popup type **LIST** then click **{OK}**.

Step 2. On the JSIT JOPES Operations Plans popup click on **{Compare...}**.

Step 3. On the Plan Comparison popup enter the two plans for comparison and then click **{OK}**.

Step 4. *Comparison of Plans xxxxx and yyyyy* will appear and compare in-progress report information will be displayed. Plan compare activity messages will also appear on the lower right section of the screen.

Step 5. If desired, other RDA activity may be accomplished in other sections of RDA while the report is generating.

B. Procedure for Selective Compare

Step 1. From the RDA main screen, click on **{Selected}**.

Step 2. Click on **{Compare Plans}**.

Step 3. One of the plans that will be compared is the active OPLAN. Select a second plan for the comparison.

Step 4. Select comparison criteria (i.e., **{Full Compare}**, **{Selective Compare}** etc.). (Continue onto next page for Step 5.)

Step 5. Click **{OK}**.

Step 6. Click on **{Generate Report}**. The results will be a selection screen.

Step 7. Select method for report classification and report destination **{Screen}**, or **{File}**, or **{Printer}**.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.2.)

"How To"... Merge two OPLANS

Step 1. From the RDA main screen, click on **{Selected}**.

Step 2. Click on **{Merge Plans}**.

Step 3. One of the plans to be merged is the active OPLAN. Select a second plan for the merge.

Step 4. Select options for handling duplicate requirements and TCC flags.

Step 5. Click on **{Perform Merge}**.

Step 6. Select option for handling duplicate force modules and press **{OK}**.

Step 7. A background information message will appear. Click **{OK}** when ready to proceed.

Step 8. An RDA_Merge_Plan icon will appear. The icon contains the message *The **RDA_Merge_Plan** is still executing* and will be persistent until the merge is complete.

Step 9. An **rda_message.tk** popup will appear when the merge is complete. This message will include merge start and stop times. Click {OK} to clear the message.

Note: If Automatic options were chosen, the merge will be performed in the background and a mail message will be sent when it's completed.

(See RDA User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.2.)

Printing from RDA...

Select Print Destination from Desktop pull down menu and select printer from available devices.

Printing is available from the following areas in RDA:

- Main Window - Select Print List from the RDA menu.
- Plan Summary - Select Print Summary from the RDA menu.
- Update PID from TUCHA - Select Print button from window.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

- Establish Close Liaison with System Administrator. To keep RDA operating at top efficiency regular SA housekeeping is required. Signs that SA housekeeping is necessary become evident if RDA performance begins to slow noticeably. Periodic rebooting or restarting ORACLE is necessary to clear any hung RDA processes or ORACLE sessions. The SA also oversees running of daily and weekly system "analyzers" to keep the system operating efficiently.
- Unexpected Error Messages. If unexpected error messages repeatedly occur, contact your SA. For example, if an error message appears with *NOWAIT* in the text, may indicate that there is a hung ORACLE session affecting the data you are trying to access. See your SA.
- Turn on the **[Caps Lock]**. With few exceptions RDA is not

case sensitive. However, turning on the caps lock eliminates the time to convert lower to upper case and eliminates any case sensitive problems.

- Window Management. The user can layer many windows on the screen. How to move windows to the foreground, resize, iconify, etc., is a function of your window manager program. If you are unfamiliar with your window manager, spend a few minutes with your SA and avoid several minutes of frustration.

- Multiple Sessions. Several sessions of RDA may be launched from the same terminal at the same time. However, RDA runs in the foreground, and therefore any pop-up menus or messages will come to front-center of the screen. Therefore multiple sessions can be confusing.

- Error Messages. Pop-up error messages have been simplified in most instances. A pop-up will occur stating An *error has occurred in the database* with an **{OK}** button to clear the message. If more information is desired, the user can click on **{Help}** on the RDA Main Window, then click on **{View System Error Log...}**; for an expanded description see RDA Main Window. If you are filing a trouble report, please include the detailed error message available through View System Error Log.

- Wildcards. Wild cards are "**%**" for multiple characters and "**_**" (underscore) for a single character. However, many screens such as GEOLOC, TUCHA, TUDET, and PID selection criteria require a "**:**" (colon) as the first character (colon means "like") in the wildcard search string (e.g. **:3F%** for all the 3Fxxx UTCs). However, where the colon is used, the "<" and ">" operators are also usable for "less than" and "greater than." This may be helpful in some cases such as searching for a piece of equipment less than some weight, a

UTC with NAT cargo (>0 in the NAT field), etc. (See Colon Notations below.)

- Colon Notations. To query using the following meta characters, the user has to procede the query criteria with a colon. For example, to query for values between 35 and 40, the user enters **:35-40**. If the user entered **35-40**, the query searches for the literal value: the *where* clause of the *select* statement contains **column = '35-40'**, rather than **column between 35 and 40**.
  The following meta characters are supported:

  - To specify a range, separate the end values with a dash (-). Example: **:10-20** matches values between 10 and 20, inclusive. The *where* clause would then contain the following: **column between 10 and 20**.

  - To specify a condition, use the appropriate relational operator. You can use the following operators:

    -- < means less than.

    -- > means greater than.

    -- <= means less than or equal to.

    -- >= means greater than or equal to.

    -- **!=** or <> means not equal to.

    -- = or == means equal to. (You could also just type the characters that you want to match.)

    Example: **:< 99** matches values less than 99. The *where* clause then contains the following:

column < 99.

- To specify wildcards, use "**%**" to match zero or more characters and "**_**" to match a single character.

  Example: **:Ann%** matches "**Ann**" and "**Ann**" followed by any number of characters.

- To specify a special character as a literal, precede that character with a backslash (\).

  Example: To search for dates between Jan. 1, 1993 and
  Jan. 15, 1993 when your date/time format contains dashes, you have to enter **:1/-1/-1993-1\-15\1993**. The dashes are taken literally and do not mean range specifiers (except for the one that separates the two dates). The *where* clause then contains the following: **column between January 1, 1993 and January 15, 1993**.

  Note: If your date/time format does not contain any dashes or other special characters, you do not have to use the backslash when you need to specify a range of dates.

- To specify an OR search, separate the clauses with a comma (**,**).

  Example: **:5, 45-50,>200** matches 5, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, and values greater than 200 . The where clause then contains the following: **column = 1 or column between 45 and 50 or column > 200**.

- To specify NOT conditions, use the exclamation point (!).

Example: **:!Boston** matches everything except Boston. The *where* clause then contains the following: **column != 'Boston'**. You can also exclude ranges such as **!10-20** (which generates **column NOT BETWEEN 10 and 20**).

- To specify the null value, use the keyword **NULL**. To specify not null, use **!NULL**.

  Example: **:null** matches the null value. The *where* clause then contains the following: **column = null**.

- Scrolling. Until revised display windows are added to all areas of RDA, users may find scrolling confusing in some windows such as GEOLOC and TUDET help when viewing large retrievals (e.g., over 1000 GEOLOCs). The screens involved will have **{<<}**, **{<}**, **{>}**, and **{>>}** arrow buttons under the view window. A combination of scrolling and use of the arrow buttons may be required to view all selections. Additionally, the use of the arrow button may be required to view the very last item in the display.

- Refresh. On the Editor Window (Timeline) there is an **{Activate On-Line Refresh}** on/off box and a **{Refresh}** button. If the Activate On-Line Refresh is off (not depressed) then, the Timeline will refresh only when the **{Refresh}** button is clicked. A yellow dot will appear next to the Refresh button when something has changed on the Timeline. With **{Refresh}** off, the user can edit multiple records without waiting for the Timeline to refresh after every edit is applied. When refresh is desired, simply click on the **{Refresh}** button.

  Note: Some operations such as making changes from the Timeline lozenge (i.e., six-sided marker) and transportation line pop-ups and changing the buffer size, will update the timeline with the **{Refresh}** off. However, the yellow dot next to the **{Refresh}** button will always indicate when refresh did not occur.

Frequently Asked Questions About RDA

***Q*:** What is RDA used for?

***A*:** RDA provides basic TPFDD development, editing, and processing capabilities such as:

- Force and nonunit record generation and editing.
- User defined queries for review, analysis, and processing of selected TPFDD records.
- Force Module (FM) creation and processing.
- Access to GSORTS and standard reference files.
- Plan build through merge and copy operations.
- Error checking of TPFDD requirements.
- JSIT Commands for rapid TPFDD review.
- Access to PDR for generation of predefined reports.

***Q*:** Can I run multiple RDA sessions from the same terminal?

***A*:** Yes. Several sessions of RDA may be launched from the same terminal at the same time. However, RDA runs in the foreground and pop-up menus or messages will come to front-center of the screen making multiple sessions confusing.

***Q*:** Is RDA case sensitive?

***A*:** Turn on the **[Caps Lock]**. With few exceptions RDA is not case sensitive. However, turning on the caps lock eliminates the time (albeit very short) to convert lower to upper case and eliminates any case sensitivity problems.

***Q*:** RDA provides a number of "search" capabilities. What wildcards can be used?

***A*:** Wild cards are "**%**" for multiple characters and "**_**" (underscore) for a single character. Many screens such as GEOLOC, TUCHA, TUDET, and PID selection criteria require a "**:**" (colon) as the first character (colon means "like") in the wildcard search string (e.g., **:3F%** for all the 3Fxxx UTCs). Where the colon is used, the "<" and ">" operators are also usable for "less than" and "greater than." This may be helpful in some cases such as searching for a piece of equipment less than some weight, a UTC with NAT cargo (>0 in the NAT field), etc.

***Q*:** Application generated error messages can be confusing. What type of error messages does RDA generate and what action should be taken to correct these errors?

***A*:** Pop-up error messages have been simplified in most instances. A pop-up will occur stating *An error has occurred in the database* with a date/time stamp and an **{OK}** button to clear the message. If more information is desired, the user can click on **{Help}** on the RDA Main Window, then click on **{View System Error Log...}**; for an expanded description, see the RDA Main Window. If unexpected error messages repeatedly occur, contact your SA. As an example, an error message that appears with *NOWAIT* in the text may indicate that there is a hung ORACLE session affecting data you are trying to access.

***Q*:** When I am in RDA using screens that contain multiple lines, it appears that I am unable to get to all of the lines. Is there something wrong with my display?

***A*:** No. The up/down scroll bar works erratically in some windows such as PID select and GEOLOC help. The problem is a buffer limitation on the number of lines that can be viewed. The screens affected will also have arrow buttons **{<<}**, **{<}**, **{ >}**, **{>>}** on the screen. On these screens a combination of scroll bar and arrow button use is necessary to view all selections for long lists (greater than 50 for PIDs, greater than 1000 for GEOLOCs).

Q: Why shouldn't I always set my Buffer Size to the maximum value? Isn't it a good idea to have more space in the buffer than I really need?

***A*:** When you launch the Editor Window (Timeline) think about the RDA operations you want to perform, then adjust the buffer size and turn the refresh off as necessary to improve RDA efficiency. Increasing the buffer size above 50 is not recommended unless you're on a dedicated (to you) application server with 200 meg of RAM minimum. Additionally, you may slow down other users with increasing buffer sizes since database query size is also increasing. This problem is compounded by Timeline scrolling with large buffer sizes. Remember, each time you populate the Timeline, including buffer scrolling, you're doing a retrieval from the database and competing with other users for the same resources.

***Q*:** Why is there a yellow "dot" next to the **{Refresh}** button on the timeline?

***A*:** On the Editor Window (Timeline) there is an **{Activate On-Line Refresh}** on/off box and a **{Refresh}** button. If the **{Activate**

On-Line Refresh} is off (not depressed), the Timeline will refresh only when the **{Refresh}** button is clicked. A yellow dot will appear next to the **{Refresh}** button when something has changed on the Timeline. With **{Refresh}** off, the user can edit multiple records without waiting for the Timeline to refresh after every edit is applied. When refresh is desired, simply click on the **{Refresh}** button.

Note: Some operations such as making changes from the Timeline lozenge and transportation line pop-ups and changing the buffer size, will update the timeline with the **{Refresh}** off. However, the yellow dot next to the **{Refresh}** button will always indicate when refresh did not occur.

***Q*:** Does RDA provide a method to rapidly review information about OPLANS and associated requirements?

***A*:** Yes, the capability to execute those JSIT commands relative to RDA functions have been provided and can be executed within RDA when an active window is displayed (e.g., main screen, timeline, cargo editor, etc.). JSIT can be initiated from any active window by pressing **[control]+[shift]+[J]** simultaneously.

The following JSIT commands are available:

- LIST
  Pop-up list of PIDS. Click on any PID to use the pop-up navigation buttons. These buttons allow the user to view OPLAN Details, FM information, ULN, CIN or PIN data or Compare two OPLANs.

- U (or C/P)
  Pop-up display or all ULNs (or CINs/PINs). Click on any ULN to use the pop-up navigation buttons.

- U <ReqID> or C/P <ReqID> or C/P <ReqID>
  Displays ULN (or CIN/PIN) details for valid record in the active PID.

- FM
  Pop-up display of all FMs in the active PID. Click on any FM to use the pop-up navigation buttons.

- OPLAN <xxxxx>
  Displays Plan Information for PID entered.

- OPLAN <xxxxx>U or C/P/FM
  Displays all ULNs (or CINs/PINs/FMs) for PID entered.

- OPLAN <xxxxx> <U> <ReqID> or C/P <ReqID>
  Displays ULN (or CIN/PIN) details for valid record in the specified PID.

Note: The "active PID" refers to the PID highlighted on the RDA Main Window or displayed on the Editor Window (Timeline).

S&M

“How To” Steps for S&M

*The **Scheduling and Movement (S&M)** application is the focus within JOPES for command and control information on deployment activity and status. S&M functions as a vehicle to schedule, allocate, manifest, report, and track the movement of OPLAN requirements. This capability allows users to manually create, update, allocate, schedule, manifest, and review both U.S. Transportation Command (USTRANSCOM) and organic TCC carrier information, as well as organic carrier information movement before, during, and after deployment. It provides the capability to review, analyze, and generate reports on an extensive variety of S&M information entered in JOPES both manually and from supporting external transportation command and control systems. S&M is the essential element in providing the status of force disposition during the deployment phase of crisis action operations and is the primary means for controlling redeployment.*

ORACLE Access

TBD

Launching S&M

SM can be launched from the Desktop by double-clicking on the JOPES icon to launch JOPES Navigation (JNAV) and then clicking on the **{Scheduling and Movement}** icon. Alternately, S&M can be launched from the command line. X-Term window. In the X-Term window type **h/SM/start_sun_sm** to launch S&M.

Common S&M Operations

DALC	Deallocate Carrier
DELE	Delete Carrier
DMFC	Demanifest Carrier
DSTT	Deployment Status Reports
DSUM	Deployment Summary Report (E17)
FSUM	FMID Summary Report (E18)
MALM	Movement Allocation/Manifest Report (E12)
MSCH	Movement Schedule Report
PORT	Port Movement Workload Report (E15)
RMCR	Review or Modify Carrier
RMSO	Review or Modify Supported OPLAN
UTIL	Utilities

NAVIGATION

Navigation consists of five sections: Command Line Navigation, S&M Rapid Navigation, JSIT commands, Screen Exists and Help/ Look-up functions.

There are two methods available for users to navigate around the S&M functions: either by making selections via the S&M cascading menu or by Command Line navigation, similar to the method used in JOPES Version 3.3.2.2. The following paragraphs describe each method of navigation.

Command Line Navigation. S&M/CS provides the capability for users to enter selected navigation instructions using the Command Line area located on the main S&M screen. These abbreviated commands are of two types:

S&M Rapid Navigation (RN). These are abbreviated four-character commands that a user can enter to move directly to a specific function. The S&M RN codes, listed in the following table, are the four-character

abbreviations used to move directly to a specific function. Most are basically acronyms from the functions they support. For example, to go to **A**dd **A**ir **C**argo/Pax **C**arrier, you enter **AACC**.

All the following RN commands are also selectable from the field level help from the Command Line. With the focus on the Command Line press [**F1**] to retrieve this help capability.

Table 1. Rapid Navigation Commands

S&M/CS RAPID NAVIGATION (RN) COMMANDS	
RN CODE	**FUNCTION**
AACC	Add Air Cargo/Pax Carrier
AANC	Add Air Non-Cargo/Non-Pax Carrier
AGAL	Add Group Allocations
AGMF	Add Group Manifest
ALCC	Add Land Cargo/Pax Carrier
ARMA	Add, Review, or Modify Allocations
ARMM	Add, Review, or Modify Manifest
ASCC	Add Sea Cargo/Pax Carrier
ASNC	Add Sea Non-Cargo/Non-Pax Carrier
CHAN	Channelized Requirements Report (E13)
COPY	Copy Carrier
DALC	Deallocate Carrier
DELE	Delete Carrier

S&M/CS RAPID NAVIGATION (RN) COMMANDS	
RN CODE	**FUNCTION**
DMFC	Demanifest Carrier
DSTT	Deployment Status Reports
DSUM	Deployment Summary Report (E17)
FSUM	FMID Summary Report (E18)
MALM	Movement Allocation/Manifest Report (E12)
MSCH	Movement Schedule Report
PORT	Port Movement Workload Report (E15)
RMCR	Review or Modify Carrier
RMSO	Review or Modify Supported OPLAN
UTIL	Utilities

S&M/CS JSIT. The S&M/CS JSIT capability aids in interfunction navigation to retrieve displays or functions using short commands with brief parameters (also called "arguments"). JSIT commands, like RN commands, are entered through the Command Line on the S&M main screen.

You must be in the Scheduling and Movement main screen. Gain focus on the Command field. Enter the specific JSIT and appropriate parameters on the Command Line and press [**ENTER**] or use the mouse and click on the {**Transmit**} button. When transmitted, the appropriate review/modify/display screen is displayed with the requested data filled in. Those functions that are "add," or "modify" are active screens in which you may manipulate the information if you have

permissions. Table 2, S&M/CS JSIT Commands, defines the JSIT retrieval commands. The commands are shown in bold type and user entered parameters are indicated by the brackets.

The JSIT commands in Table 2 are also selectable from the field level help for the command line. With the focus on the Command Line, press [**F1**] to retrieve this help capability.

Table 2. S&M/CS JSIT Commands

S&M/CS JSIT COMMANDS		
S&M JSIT COMMAND	**CONTEXT**	**PARAMETERS**
UR "**ULN**" "**OPLAN**" "**DATE**"	Displays reported deployment status for the specified ULN.	A ULN and OPLAN are mandatory. The date is an "as of" date is optional; the default date is the current date.
US "**ULN**" "**OPLAN**" "**DATE**"	Displays scheduled deployment status for the specific ULN.	A ULN and OPLAN are mandatory. The date is an "as of" date is optional; the default date is the current date.
USD "**ULN**" "**OPLAN**"	Displays the schedule detail for the specified ULN.	A ULN and OPLAN are mandatory.

S&M/CS JSIT COMMANDS		
S&M JSIT COMMAND	**CONTEXT**	**PARAMETERS**
IA "**CARRIER ID**" "**OPLAN**"	Presents the Add, Review or Modify Allocations screens for all allocations for the specified carrier for the specified OPLAN	Carrier ID and OPLAN are mandatory
IC "**CARRIER ID**"	Presents the Add or Review Remarks for the specified carrier	Carrier ID is mandatory.
IM "**CARRIER ID**" "**OPLAN**"	Presents the Add, Review or Modify Manifests screens for all manifests for the specified carrier for the specified OPLAN	Carrier ID and OPLAN are mandatory.

S&M/CS JSIT COMMANDS		
S&M JSIT COMMAND	**CONTEXT**	**PARAMETERS**
IP "**CARRIER ID**"	Presents the Review or Modify Itinerary screen for the specified carrier.	Carrier ID is mandatory
IR "**CARRIER ID**"	Presents the Review or Modify Itinerary screen for the specified carrier.	Carrier ID is mandatory
ITNP "**STARTDATE**" "**STOP DATE**" "**OPLAN**"	Displays all carrier movements with a scheduled departure from the first onload point between start/stop dates.	Both a start and stop date are mandatory in zulu DDHHMMZ MONYY format. OPLAN is mandatory.

S&M/CS JSIT COMMANDS		
S&M JSIT COMMAND	**CONTEXT**	**PARAMETERS**
ITNR "**STARTDATE**" "**STOP DATE**" "**OPLAN**"	Display all carrier movements with a reported departure from the first onload point between start/stop dates.	Both a start and stop date are mandatory in zulu DDHHMMZ MONYY format. OPLAN is mandatory.
GEOP "**GEOCODE**" "**DATE**" "**OPLAN**"	Displays scheduled carriers going to, from, or through a specified location on the specified day and for the specified OPLAN (or for all OPLANs if blank).	The following are mandatory: • Location in GEOLOC • Date in DDHHMMZMONYY OPLAN is optional

S&M/CS JSIT COMMANDS		
S&M JSIT COMMAND	**CONTEXT**	**PARAMETERS**
GEOR "**GEOCODE**" "**DATE**" "**OPLAN**"	Displays reported carriers going to, from, or through a specified location on the specified day and for the specified OPLAN (or for all OPLANs if blank)	The following are mandatory: • Location in GEOLOC • Date in DDHHMMZMONYY OPLAN is optional

Screen Exits. When you are finished working with a particular screen, several options are available depending on the intention.

“How To”... Transmit

"Transmit" is the standard means to let the system know that you have completed work on a screen. This can be a menu selection, data entry, or screen review. To indicate "Transmit":

Step 1. **From your keyboard,** press your [**ENTER**] key.

Step 2. **With a mouse**, click on the {**Transmit**} button on most screens. In some cases, especially pop-ups, the button may be labeled {**OK**} or [**ENTER**]; {**OK**} or [**ENTER**] also serves a transmit function. The action of the "transmit" will always take you to the next logical or requested screen or function. This may be a continuation of a series of review screens, access to another menu screen or function, or return to the menu that accessed the function being left. If you have entered or updated data, the message line at the bottom will advise you that the database has been updated.

"How To"... Back up the preceding screen

"Back" is the movement from one screen to the screen or menu immediately preceding the screen you are leaving. In some series of screen reviews, such as a group of carriers and allocations, the "Back" function takes you to the previous carrier, even though you may be in the middle of several screens of data for the current carrier. In some cases, the "Back" will take you to the menu or selection screen that you originally used to enter the current function. To indicate "Back":

Step 1. **From your keyboard**, press the [**ESCAPE**] key or the [**F10**] function key.

Step 2. **With a mouse**, click on the [**F10**] button at the bottom of the screen.

"How To"... Return to the S&M Main Menu

The "Menu" function will return you immediately to the main S&M menu, with the Command Line. If you have entered new data or changed data on the screen, the system will provide a pop-up that asks you if you want to save the data. To indicate "Menu":

Step 1. **From your keyboard**, press the [**F11**] function key.

Step 2. **With a mouse**, click on the [**F11**] button at the bottom of the screen. If you receive the "save change?" pop-up, choose or press [**F6**] to proceed without saving the changes, [**F9**] to save the changes and then proceed or [**ESCAPE**] to cancel the exit action and return to the screen.

"How To"... Exit

The Exit function will end your S&M session. If you have entered new data or changed data on the screen, the system will provide a pop-up that asks you if you want to save the data. To exit:

Step 1. **From your keyboard**, press the [**F12**] function key.

Step 2. **With a mouse**, click on the [**F12**] button at the bottom of the screen. If you receive the "**save change?**" pop-up, choose or press [**F6**] to proceed without saving the changes, [**F9**] to save the changes and then proceed, or [**ESCAPE**] to cancel the exit action and return to the screen.

"How To"... Use Help

The S&M/CS application provides an on-line help capability from every screen display (including menus). Two separate and distinct levels of Help have been provided: field-level and screen-level.

Field Help. Field level help is a pop-up that is available on all active fields on a screen. To select Field Help, the focus must be on the field for which you want help. Then you must use your keyboard and press the [**F1**] function key one time. Depending on the field, different types of help are available: field definition, select list, or query. After you are finished with the field help, press your [**ESCAPE**] key, or use your mouse to choose an {**Exit**} button on the screen.

Help (Continued)

Select List. This help is provided when a field has a discrete set of allowable values. For example, the itinerary stop code only has eight possible codes that can be used. When you select help for a field with a select list help, a pop-up will appear that has both a definition of the field and a scroll region with all acceptable values listed. You move up and down the list like any other scroll region with ARROW keys, FUNCTION keys and [**PAGE UP**]/[**PAGE DOWN**] keys. These helps also have a "scroll bar" to the right of the list or of the text, if either is too large for the display area. You can choose an item from the list and the system will automatically enter that selection in the screen field that accessed the help from.

Query Search. This is a special help that provides users the ability to conduct a search of certain parts of the database, based on selected user-entered criteria. The system conducts a search of the database and retrieves all the data that meets the criteria into a display scroll region of the help pop-up. Similar to the select list, a user can then select an item from the list to be entered into the field on the original screen. There are three query search helps available in S&M: OPLAN, location, and ULN.

Help (Continued)

OPLAN Search List Help. When you are on any OPLAN field in S&M, you can access a query search help that allows you to display a list of OPLANs in JOPES and S&M. This has the same practical function as the LIST request in the main frame JOPES.

To access this help press [**F1**] while the focus or cursor is on the OPLAN field. When you request this field help, the OPLAN Help/Selection Screen will appear as a pop-up.

The OPLAN Help/Selection Screen initially appears without anything listed. You have an option to provide filtering criteria to have the system retrieve a tailored list of OPLANs or you can retrieve all OPLANs. In either case, you will only see the OPLANs to which you have permissions. The display will show the OPLAN identification (PID), the C-day (if declared and set in the data base), and the OPLAN name (if there is one.) Once the list is displayed, you can then select an OPLAN from the list, and when you exit the help, the system will display that OPLAN in the OPLAN field on the screen.

"How To"... Retrieve all OPLANs

Without making any other entries on the screen, either click on the **{Search}** button with your mouse or TAB to the **{Search}** button and press your [**ENTER**] key. The system will then retrieve and display all valid OPLANs.

"How To"... Retrieve a filtered list of OPLANs

Provide filtering criteria in the entry fields at the top of the display region, and either click on the {**Search**} button with your mouse or TAB to the {**Search**} button and press your [**ENTER**] key.

"How To"... Select an OPLAN

Select the toggle adjacent to the OPLAN that you want to place into the original OPLAN field. Press your [**ENTER**] key or use the mouse to click on the {**OK**} button on the screen. You will leave this help and the selected PID will be displayed in your OPLAN field**.**

"How To"... Exit help with no action

Press your [**ESCAPE**] key or click on the {**Cancel**} button on the screen. This will return you to the original screen.

"How To"... Obtain GEO Search List Help

When you have focus on most "location" fields in S&M, you can access a query search help that allows you to find location information about any locations that are in the GEOLOC Standard Reference file. To access this help press [**F1**] while the focus or cursor is on the location field. The location field will be any field labeled LOCATION, LOC, or in some cases ONLOAD or OFFLOAD. When you request this field help, the GEO File Help/Selection Screen will appear as a pop-up.

The screen initially appears without anything listed. You have an option to provide filtering criteria to have the system retrieve a tailored list of locations or you can retrieve all locations in the GEOLOC file. The display will show the location name, the country/state code, the installation type, the GEOLOC code for the location, the International Civil Aviation Code (ICAO) for the location (if one exists), and the Military Standard Transportation and Movement Procedures (MILSTAMP) code for the location (if one exists). Once the list is displayed, you can then select a location from the list, and when you exit the help, the system will display the location code in the location field on the screen. The system will enter the location code in the correct format being used.

"How To"... Retrieve all Locations

Without making any other entries on the screen, either click on the Search button with your mouse or TAB to the {**Search**} button and press your [**ENTER**] key. The system will then retrieve and display all locations in the GEOLOC file.

"How To"... Retrieve a Filtered List of Locations

Type in filtering criteria in the entry fields at the top of the display region and either click on the Search button with your mouse or TAB to the {**Search**} button and press your [**ENTER**] key. The displayed data can be used as a filter options. These options have an automatic left to right wild card feature. Enter as many characters as you want and the system will search and retrieve based on that input. For example if you enter a C as the first and only character in the GEO Name filter, you will retrieve all locations whose location name starts with a C; if you enter CHAR, the system will retrieve all locations that start with CHAR. Spaces are considered characters.

"How To"... Use ULN Search List Help

When you are on a ULN field in some functions, you can access a query search help that allows you to display a list of ULNs in an OPLAN. This help is available on the Specify Criteria for Carriers screen which is used in several functions to retrieve a list of carriers. It is also available in the Deallocate Carrier function and Demanifest Carrier functions. To access this help, press [**F1**] while the focus or cursor is on the ULN field on those screens. When you request this field help, the ULN Help/Selection Screen will appear as a pop-up.

"How To"... Retrieve all ULNs in an OPLAN

Enter a PID, if necessary, and without making any other entries on the screen, either click on the {**Search**} button with your mouse, or TAB to the {**Search**} button and press your [**ENTER**] key. The system will then retrieve and display all ULNs in the listed OPLAN.

Press the [**ENTER**] key or click on the {**Search**} button to initiate the search. The system will use the criteria you specified to retrieve and display a list of qualified ULNs.

"How To"... Perform Itinerary Location Selection

In the ADD GROUP ALLOCATION and ADD GROUP MANIFESTS qualification screen, you are required to enter locations from a carrier's itinerary as qualifying criteria if you also identify a specific carrier. These are location fields which normally will have the GEO search feature. When you have identified a Carrier ID on these screens, the field help will present you that carrier's itinerary from which you select the appropriate locations. See these sections for more details on this help feature.

"How To"... Use Leg Code Help

In the allocation and manifest functions, users need to identify a requirement's leg code as part of the process. On any allocation or manifest screen that lists a requirement and leg code field and that has the requirement identified, the field level help for that Leg Code field will produce a pop-up that identifies each routing leg for that ULN in both the GEO code and the clear text name.

STARTING S&M

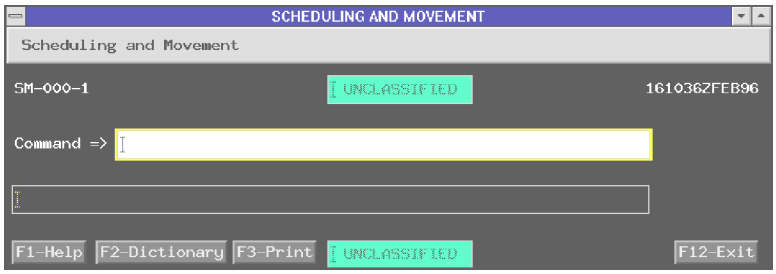
All subsequent navigation and access to S&M functions is accomplished through the main screen.

Using the mouse, click on the {**Scheduling and Movement**} bar at the top of the screen and you will be presented a cascading menu of the S&M functions. Once the cascading menu appears, you can then use the mouse to select a function, use the keyboard to position the cursor and select that function by pressing [**ENTER**] or by clicking the {**Transmit**} key, or by pressing a "hot key" letter that is underlined in the menu to select that function.

CARRIER FUNCTIONS

A "carrier" is a conveyance or a means of transport. S&M is designed to provide information about any movement in support of an operation plan and may eventually include certain peacetime DOD movements as well.

This system can be used to support and report the movement both of carriers designated to transport people and cargo and of carriers that are considered unit (or organic) equipment. As a rule, a carrier is a single conveyance, (e.g. a truck, ship, C141, etc.) However, especially in the case of unit equipment, a single "carrier" in S&M may actually represent the movement of several vehicles or pieces of equipment such as a convoy or a flight of fighter aircraft. Each carrier in S&M (and in JOPES) is identified by a Carrier ID: a unique alphanumeric identifier assigned by the organization owning or providing the carrier. The S&M system prevents the duplication of carrier identifications in the database.



Scheduling and Movement

Carriers are classified in two categories:

- Cargo or passenger carrying capability: Cargo/Pax Capable or Non-Cargo/Non-Pax Capable.
- Mode: Air, Land, or Sea.

Carriers may be entered into S&M from external systems such as the Global Transportation Network (GTN) or may be entered manually by users direct into the system. Regardless of how the information is entered, each carrier identification must remain unique.

Users can use S&M to do the following:

- Add new carriers and itineraries to the database.
- Review or Modify existing carriers.
- Add or Review the list of supported OPLANs for an individual carrier.

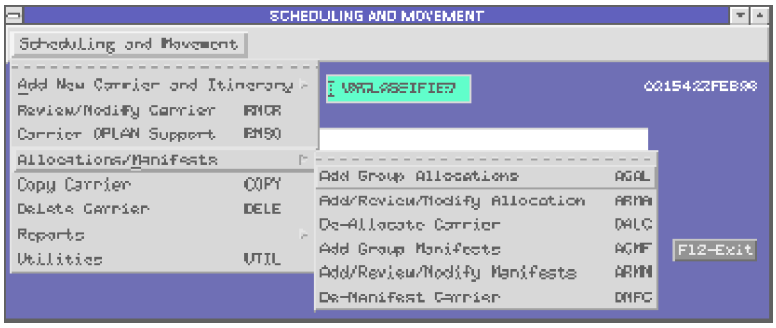
- Copy an existing carrier's information to a new carrier identification.

- Delete carriers from the database.

"How To"... Add a New Carrier and Itinerary

Use the **{ADD NEW CARRIER AND ITINERARY}** function to enter new carriers directly into the database. Subsequent changes to carrier characteristics or itinerary are accomplished using the Review/Modify Carriers functions. In adding a carrier and an associated itinerary to S&M, you may create either cargo/passenger capable carriers or noncargo/nonpassenger capable carriers. Within these categories, you then work by the mode of the carrier: air, land, or sea. You access each category and mode through a separate menu selection.

Add Cargo/Pax Carrier. The Add Cargo/PAX Carrier screens provide the capability for a user to add to S&M an air, land, or sea cargo or passenger capable carrier and itinerary. All three Add Cargo/PAX Carrier screens are structured similarly. The upper half of the screen is used to enter basic carrier information. The screens differ in this area by mode of carrier because the information for each mode has some differences. The lower half of the screen is where the itinerary information is entered. This section of the screen is identical across all three modes.



Add Group Allocations

ENTERING CARRIER INFORMATION

Enter the following basic carrier information.

Carrier. This is the unique identifier for this carrier in the database. You must enter a unique carrier identification. This may be up to a 15 character alphanumeric entry. The carrier naming convention you use should be in accordance with the naming conventions used by your organization. For example, for an AMC carrier, this will normally be a 12-character mission number; for MSC ships, it may be a seven-character voyage number.

Configuration (Air Carrier only). If the carrier mode is air, you must identify how the aircraft is configured for its load. This is a free form entry, and you may use codes appropriate for the type mission.

Ship Name (Sea Carrier Only). For a sea carrier, you must enter the ship or vessel's name. This is a free form entry, and you may enter the name in a format appropriate for the type ship.

IRCS (Sea Carrier Only). This is the ship's International Radio Call Sign. You must enter the IRCS for all sea carriers. S&M does not edit this field.

Carrier Type. You must enter the type of carrier. For air carriers, this will usually be the type of aircraft (e.g., C5, C141). For land carriers, this may be a generic type (e.g., "truck") or more specific (e.g., "lowboy"). For sea carriers, this may be the generic type, such as RORO or the more specific, such as the class of vessel.

Source. The source will either be one of the USTRANSCOM's component commands(AMC, MTMC, or MSC) or Organic. If the source is identified as organic, the system will require you to further identify the carrier's providing organization code and service code. You must specify the source by selecting the toggle adjacent to the source shown on the screen. The system will only allow you to identify one source. As you activate one source toggle, the system automatically turns off any previously selected source.

Only those sources valid for the mode of the carrier being added are displayed on each screen. Valid sources by carrier mode are:

- AIR, AMC, MTMC or Organic
- LAND, MTMC, or Organic
- SEA, MTMC, MSC or Organic.

If you select the "Organic" source, the system activates the two fields in the next row to allow you to provide that information: "Prov Org," for providing organization; and "Service."

Organic: PROVORG and Service. When Organic is selected as the carrier's source, you must provide both the PROVORG code and service code. Use valid providing organization and service codes

contained in the JOPES Users Guide or JOPES Data Element Dictionary.

Comment. The comment field is an optional free form field in which you may enter a general purpose information about the carrier. This comment field is routinely displayed whenever this carrier is displayed and can be used to provide additional carrier information of interest to all users.

Supported OPLAN. Every carrier must be identified as supporting at least one OPLAN. When you first add a carrier, you must specify a valid OPLAN that is in the JOPES database. If you do not know what OPLANs are available, use field help on this field to access the OPLAN search and list help feature.

Mission ACL/Capacity. STONS, PAX, MTONS, SQFT, MBBLS. This is the load capacity of the carrier in terms of maximum number of passengers or amount of cargo. The capacity for air is identified as Allowable Cabin Load (ACL). Carrier cargo capacities vary by carrier mode. Both air and land carriers use only short tons for cargo. Sea carriers may have up to three different cargo capacities: measurement tons (MTONS), square feet (SQFT), and/or barrels (expressed in 1000-barrel quantities, (MBBLS). You must enter an amount in at least one ACL/Capacity field. The system edits to ensure that you have entered at least one capacity and that it is greater than zero.

Entering Itinerary Information. Once you have identified all basic carrier information, you must then construct an itinerary in the itinerary scroll region at the bottom of the screen. When working in the scroll region, only eight lines are displayed at a time. You can "scroll" up or down the region by using ARROW keys or the FUNCTION keys listed at the bottom of the screen.

At least two lines of itinerary information (one departure and one arrival) must be entered in order to add a carrier to the data base. However, you may enter up to as many as 28 itinerary lines. To enter itinerary information, all fields are initially active. Therefore, you can place your cursor (via mouse or keyboard) on any field and enter data. However, the "Act" block at the start of each itinerary line provides editing actions that can help you after you have typed in information but not yet transmitted the information to the database.

Action Code. Type in an action code and TAB from the field to initiate the specific action. This field has a field help that lists all valid codes and provides a select option. The valid codes and their use are as follows:

- I = Insert – used to insert a line of data at that point in the itinerary. When you press TAB, the itinerary on the screen separates at that position of the scroll region to allow you to enter a new itinerary line.

- D = Delete – deletes that entire line of itinerary data.

- T = Calendar Calculate – indicates the points in the itinerary where the calendar calculator function should be invoked (see below).

- U = Undelete – undeletes the last itinerary line that had been deleted.

Location. The location (Loc) field is the geographic code of a planned stopping point in the carrier's itinerary. The location codes can be entered in one of three formats: GEOLOC, ICAO, or MILSTAMP. GEOLOC is the system default and is the one that must be used unless you have specified a different location code format in your user session defaults. If you have identified either ICAO or MILSTAMP as your default format, then you must work in that code. The current location

format is displayed at the bottom of the scroll region. This field has a field help that allows you to search the GEOLOC database and also provides a select capability.

Stop Code. The stop code (Stp) identifies the purpose of this itinerary stop. You must enter one of the valid Stp codes below. The field help on this field lists all codes with a select capability.

- A = Airdrop
- B = Both
- E = Enroute
- O = Onload
- P = Position
- R = Air Refuel
- T = Terminate
- U = Offload (Unload).

Arrive/Depart. Each location in the itinerary must have either or both the planned arrival and departure times. The first location in an itinerary requires a departure time, but the arrival time is optional. The last itinerary location must have an arrival time, but the departure time is optional. All other itinerary locations must have both an arrival and a departure time.

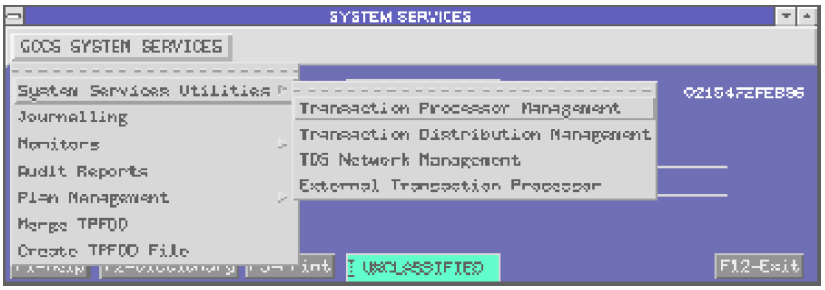
S&M allows you to work in one of four time formats: zulu, relative, or either of two different Julian formats. The system default is the zulu date-time group format (i.e., DDHHMMZMONYY). However, if you have specified a different time format in your user session defaults, then you must enter times using the default format chosen. The current date/time format is indicated at the bottom of the scroll region.

The system edits the itinerary for a chronologically correct sequence of times when you transmit the screen.

Once you have completed entering all information about the carrier and the itinerary, transmit the screen by clicking on the {**Transmit**} button with your mouse or press the [**ENTER**] key on your keyboard. The system then does an edit check to ensure that all mandatory fields have been entered, that the data is valid for those fields that have logical values, and that the itinerary is properly sequenced. If the system detects an error, the field in error is highlighted in yellow (or reverse highlighted), and an error message is displayed at the bottom of the screen. You must correct errors before the system will allow you to proceed. If there is more than one error, the system will proceed to each error in turn as you make your corrections. Once all edit checks have been passed, the database is updated and the appropriate transactions are generated.

UTILITIES

S&M offers three utilities: The main utility is the capability to establish user default values for a number of categories and data fields, and to designate both location and time formats for your use.



Utility Functions

These are known as "session default." Each user of S&M may establish session defaults, for his or her own use, which are linked to the UserID. These defaults remain in effect until changed by that user and are recalled by the system each time that user re-enters the system.

The Convert To/From C-day utility offers a date routine to convert relative dates in an OPLAN to calendar dates or calendar dates to the relative date equivalent for a specific OPLAN.

The Review Earliest/Latest Itinerary Dates of OPLAN utility offers a quick reference display that identifies earliest and latest carrier activity for a specific OPLAN.

Complex S&M Operations

- The Carrier ID must be absolutely unique and may not already exist in S&M.

- The user must have permissions to the OPLAN entered in the Supported OPLAN field.

- Regardless of format entered (GEO, ICAO, MILSTAMP), a valid GEO code must exist in the reference file.

- For itinerary stop codes, any **O** (Onload) or **B** (Both onload and offload) must be followed by at least one **U** (Unload/Offload) stop; any **U** (Unload/Offload) or **B** (Both onload and offload) must be preceded by at least one **O** (Onload) stop.

- An arrival time is not required for the first line of the itinerary; departure time is not required for the last line of the itinerary. All times must be in chronological order.

- All cargo/passenger capable carriers must have an ACL/capacity for at least one of the capacity types.

- No itinerary legs may follow a leg containing a "T" terminate stop code.

- No itinerary may have more than 28 legs.

Printing from S&M...

S&M has an **{F-3 Print}** button associated with most of its screens.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

- The delete and undelete actions can be used as a cut and paste feature for the itinerary. The delete action deletes or "cuts" that specific itinerary line out, and the undelete then "pastes" that same itinerary line back at whatever itinerary position the U action code was entered.

- When you connect this carrier to a TPFDD requirement number, the system automatically creates an allocation for that ULN and updates status flags in the requirements record. The allocated amount is zero when the carrier is created. If you want to change the allocated quantity, you will need to use the REVIEW/ MODIFY CARRIER function to add capacities to the carrier (i.e., essentially making it a cargo/passenger capable carrier) and

use the ADD/REVIEW, MODIFY ALLOCATION function to change the allocated amount.

- You should attempt to be consistent in the format of how you enter carrier type. The system does not edit this field and recognizes any legitimate character, including spaces, as part of the type. Therefore, for example, C141, C-141, and C 141, are treated as different types in the database. If you want to retrieve carriers for display by Carrier Type C141, the system will only find those carriers with that exact string of characters.

  Caution: Since a ship can be listed in the database more than one time for different trips or activities, for the noncargo/nonpassenger ship you may need to enter the ship's name with an additional identifier in order to create a unique identification for the carrier in the database. If you do not, the system will prevent your reusing a ship's name if it currently exists in the database as a Carrier ID.

  SYSTEM INFO: When you add a carrier, the system generates two additional fields of data not contained on the add carrier screens: Create Date and Carrier Mode. Create Date is based on the time of screen transmission and is maintained in the database for display and user information only. Carrier Mode is derived from the specific screen used to create the carrier and is maintained in the database for use by the application only. Neither of the pieces of data are modifiable by the user.

  Note: After you transmit, the screen will refresh itself with blank fields so that you can continue entering new carriers. Once you transmit, you will need to use the REVIEW/MODIFY CARRIER functions to make any changes to that carrier's information or itinerary.

- The delete and undelete actions can be used as a cut and paste feature for the itinerary. The delete action deletes or "cuts" that specific itinerary line out and the undelete then "pastes" that same itinerary line back at whatever itinerary position the U action code was entered.

  Note: A ship's capacity can be shown in up to three different cargo types; each represent a discrete capacity for that ship. Therefore, if a ship has both an MTON capacity (usually for breakbulk cargo) and a SQFT capacity (usually for rolling stock), the two capacities, in aggregate, represent the total capacity of the ship. If you do not identify a type of capacity or enter zero, you will not be able to enter an allocation or manifest for requirements against that carrier in that type of cargo.

  Note: The importance of the supported OPLAN comes into play when allocating or manifesting requirements to a carrier. In order to create an allocation or a manifest for a carrier, that carrier must be identified as supporting the OPLAN whose requirements are being allocated or manifested.

- The "Prov Org" and "Service" are not active fields unless the source is "Organic". When these are inactive, you cannot access these fields, even in using your TAB key.

- You should attempt to be consistent in the format of how you enter Carrier Type. The system does not edit this field and recognizes any legitimate character, including spaces, as part of the type. Therefore, for example, C141, C-141, and C 141, are treated as different types in the database. If you want to retrieve carriers for display by Carrier Type C141, the system will only find those carriers with that exact string of characters.

  Caution: Since the system does not edit the ship name, you may enter it using any convention or truncating in a manner that is

understandable to you. However, if you alter the name, for example by an abbreviation, the display of the name in later functions may not be recognizable by other users.

- Unlike the JOPES Subsystem E, the distinction of Transportation Component Commands (TCC) or "Organic" carriers is not used in S&M/CS as a category of carrier in the menu structure. Therefore, a user from a USTRANSCOM component command (TCC) or from another non-USTRANSCOM organization could add carriers as either cargo capable/passenger capable carrier or noncargo/nonpassenger capable depending on its intended role in moving passengers or cargo.

  Note: The noncargo/nonpassenger capable carrier function enables users to enter schedules or report movement for aircraft or ships that carry personnel or cargo that is considered part of their crew component (e.g., fighter aircraft or combat vessels that are part of an operation plan TPFDD.) Adding a "carrier" using this category allows you to quickly enter basic information and to tie the carrier to a specific TPFDD ULN. This will provide visibility over these movement or deployments through S&M reports or displays. S&M/CS does not provide for a land noncargo/nonpassenger carrier. Therefore, all land carriers must be entered as cargo or passenger capable.

Frequently Asked Questions About S&M

None.

JFAST

“How To” Steps for JFAST

*The **Joint Flow and Analysis System for Transportation (JFAST)** application rapidly determines the transportation feasibility of an OPLAN or COA scheduled by TCCs. As an analysis tool, JFAST produces air and sea lift requirements, air and sea closure estimates, Continental United States (CONUS) surface movement estimates, air and sea lift allocation, and related statistical and graphic displays in the process of estimating the transportation flows of military deployments. JFAST makes closure estimates, determines optimum transportation mode, assesses the effects of attrition, identifies shortfalls, and determines gross lift capability. This function reduces the time required for transportation analysis during deliberate planning or exercises, and supports COA development and selection in crisis action planning.*

JFAST uses OPLAN data, TCC systems algorithms, Notional Requirements Generator (NRG)-provided data, and user-specified parameters as input. JOPES data are input from the JOPES Core database to JFAST for the purpose of determining OPLAN feasibility and developing transportation requirements.

JFAST provides the following functions:

- *Plan Save, Restore, and Archive,*
- *Transportation Analysis, and*
- *Notional Requirement Generation.*

ORACLE Access

N/A

Launching JFAST

"How To"... Launch JFAST

JFAST can be launched from the MS Windows NT environment by double-clicking on the JFAST icon.

Note: JFAST cannot be launched for JOPES Navigation (JNAV).

Common JFAST Operations

The "How To" steps refer to the JFAST User's Guide referenced in Chapter 2, item r.

JFAST functions:

- The JFAST plan set includes the following: OPLAN requirements, transportation assets, and port characteristic data plus any resulting files related to previous analysis.

- JFAST provides reviewing, restoring, and editing of plan set information.

- JFAST supports "what if" analyses by calculating the quantity and type of lift required to close forces at the specified Latest Arrival Date (LAD).

- JFAST provides analytic support for "no plan" situations: planners specify major units for deployment with associated planning factors. JFAST then sizes the combat support, combat

service support, and nonunit requirements to estimate the associated transportation requirements.

- Transportation analysis includes such features as requirements review, aircraft and ships requirements, port information, graphs and reports to include distance information, airlift and sealift delivery, port utilization, and late analysis information.

- NRG develops movement requirements data for estimating transportation feasibility.

"How To"... Select the OPLAN I want to work with while in JFAST

Step 1. At the JFAST main screen, click on the **{Plan Save/Restore}** button to load desired OPLANs from the JOPES Core database, or from other JFAST workstations.

Step 2. Click on the **{Plan Selection Criteria}** button to launch a selected screen that allows you to search the list of valid PIDs by any of the field(s) listed.

Step 3. Enter the search criteria. Note: This screen requires the "**:**" (colon) preface for all wild card searches ("**%**" for multiple characters, "**_**" for single characters).

Step 4. To return to the RDA Main Menu, clear all selection criteria fields and click on the {**Execute Selection**} button.

"How To"... Save an OPLAN while in JFAST

At the JFAST main menu, click on the {**Plan Save/Restore**} button to save desired OPLANs from the JOPES Core database or from other JFAST workstations.

"How To"... Copy an OPLAN while in JFAST

At the JFAST main menu, click on the **{Plan Save/Restore}** button to copy desired OPLANs from the JOPES Core database or other JFAST workstations.

Complex JFAST Operations

"How To"... Calculate air or sea distances, compute and report on distances between sea ports, and set system configuration and disk drives for use as reference files and plans (if user is on the network) while in JFAST.

Step 1. At the JFAST main menu, click on the **{Utilities}** button to access analytical tools to perform these functions.

Step 2. Specific utilities available are: **Flying Time Calculator**, **Configure JFAST**, **Export Facility to Pass Plan Data to Other Transportation Models**, **GEOFILE Look-up**, **Refresh Plan Indexes**, **Refresh Plan Libraries**, **Refresh Reference File Indexes**, **Sea Distance Calculator**, and **Ship to Port Calculator**.

Step 3. Select the desired utility to conduct the operation.

Printing from JFAST...

Access to a printer and print path are established after clicking on **{Utilities}** or on the main menu and accessing the JFAST Configuration utility. Actual access to printing is under the **{Reports}** button on various screens throughout JFAST.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

None.

Frequently Asked Questions About JFAST

None.

TCCESI

“How To” Steps for TCCESI

*The **Transportation Component Command (TCC) External System Interface (ESI)** provides the capability to identify source requirements for validation and scheduling of force requirements. This capability includes editing source requirements, monitoring changes, passing movement priorities to the United States Transportation Command (USTC), and reporting scheduling status. This functionality permits the setting of data elements that govern the business rules for protection of transportation-related data within the force requirements data once on OPLAN is placed in locked status.*

ORACLE Access

TCCESI users are granted ORACLE access by running the **AddValdUsr.csh** script located in directory **/h/ESISRV/Scripts** on the database server. A **RmValdUsr.csh** script is also available in that directory. Only the user’s “root” or “sysadmin” may execute these steps.

Launching TCCESI

TCCESI can be launched from the Desktop by double-clicking on the TCCESI icon if available, or, by double-clicking on the JOPES icon to launch JNAV and then clicking on the TCCESI **{Start}** button. TCCESI may also by launch from the command line. In an X-Term window, type **/h/TCCESI/progs/TCCESI.run** to launch TCCESI.

The "How To" steps refer to the ESI User's Manual referenced in Chapter 2, item e.

Common TCCESI Operations

"How To" … Identify the OPLAN to be used

Regardless of the TCCESI menu displayed, entry of an OPLAN is required to continue processing. Type a valid OPLAN ID in the OPLAN field. This OPLAN is carried forward to all subfunction of the application. The OPLAN ID may be changed on any screen that contains the OPLAN field as a shadow box.

"How To" … Lock an OPLAN

The TCCESI software does not provide the capability to lock OPLANs. However, since this is a critical part of validating requirements and preventing changes to selected transportation-related data, users should be aware of the method of locking OPLANs. System Services provides the means by which OPLANs may be locked. See the System Services section of this guide or the System Services User's Manual for further instructions.

"How To" … Validate Requirements

Only users identified as a Supported CINC Site Validator or a USTC user are authorized to validate requirements. From the main menu, enter the desired OPLAN and click on the "Supported CINC Validation" option. The Supported CINC Validation screen will be displayed with two options: Reports Only and Actual Validation and Reports. Since requirements are validate by Force Module, the user will be required to enter a valid FMID in order to proceed. Selecting the Reports Only option initiates the transportation pre-edit process. This process identifies that fail validation edits. The reports allow users to edit requirements, ensuring transportation feasibility. Selecting the Actual Validation and Reports option updates the database based on the results of the transportation pre-edit process. If a requirement meets the edit criteria, the SSF is set to "V" (validated). For requirements that fail to meet the edit criteria, the PIF is set to "E" (error). Both options result in a set of transportation pre-edit reports being printer to the default printer.

"How To" … Override Validation Flags

Supported CINC and USTC users are authorized to override selected flags. This is accomplished by selecting the "Flag Override" option for the TCCESI main screen.

Supported CINC users are allowed to invalidate previously validated requirements or set the PIF to "C." By setting the PIF to "C," the business rules for locked OPLANs are ignored. This allows CINC validators to edit transportation related protected fields of data. Once the flag override option is selected from the main screen, the Supported CINC Status Flag Override screen is displayed. Select the desired function (override or set PIF) and enter either an FMID or a series of individual force requirement IDs for which the flags should be overridden or the PIF set to "C." Click on the **{Continue}** button. If the user has elected to override the flags for all requirements associated with a specific FMID, the Verify FMID Override screen will be displayed. Reenter the FMID and click on **{Continue}**.

USTC users have the capability to modify both the SSFs and PIFs for an entire OPLAN, specified FMID, or individual ULNs. Additionally, USTC users may specify the value to be set for these flags. Once the flag override option is selected from the main screen, the USTC Status/Problem Flags Override screen is displayed. Select the desired requirements (by OPLAN, FMID, or individual requirement), enter a valid SSF and/or PIF and click on **{Continue}**. The USTC Status/Problem Flags Override Verification screen will be displayed. Reenter the appropriate information and click on **{Continue}**. If the user has elected to override the flags for all requirements associated with a specific FMID, the Verify FMID Override screen will be displayed. Reenter the FMID and click on **{Continue}**.

Complex TCCESI Operations

None.

Printing from TCCESI…

Activate Select Print Destination from the Desktop pull-down menu and select a destination printer from the list of available devices.

Printing is available from the following areas/modes in TCCESI:

- Supported CINC Validator or USTC User - The Transportation Pre-Edit Report is generated when either the Reports Only or Actual Validation and Reports options are selected.

- Reports and Utilities (available for all modes) - A series of printed reports describing the status of carriers associated with an OPLAN may be generated from the Delete/List Carriers function.

- USTC User, USTC Requirement Pull - Transportation Pre-Edit and Pull Reports are generated when either the Reports Only or Actual Pulled Requirements and Reports options are selected.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

- Navigation in TCCESI. Users may navigate through TCCESI by using either the mouse, the keyboard, or a combination of both. Radio buttons next to options on the screens are activated by clicking the left mouse button or tabbing to the button and pressing the space bar. Once an option has been activated, the **{Continue}** button must be activated.

- Permissions. Remember, the ability to execute TCCESI requires a number of different permissions be granted to the user. The user must be identified as a site validator and must have access to the OPLAN series.

Frequently Asked Questions About TCCESI

Q: What is TCCESI?

A: TCCESI provides valid users with the following capabilities:

- Capability to obtain a report of ULNs to be validated and the ability to validate these ULNs by FM.
- Capability for the Supported CINC to override previously validated ULNs and set the Problem Indicator Flag (PIF) to "C."
- Reports are available to list all carriers associated with an OPLAN and to qualify the selection of carriers.
- Capability to delete carriers from OPLANs.
- Schedule Status Flags (SSFs) and PIFs may be modified for an OPLAN, FMID, or specific ULNs.
- Reports may be generated by mode and source for requirements within an OPLAN and requirements can be pulled and passed to the TCC scheduling system.

- The PIF override capability permits AMC or MSC users to remove or reset the PIF for the requirements within an OPLAN.

Q: What can't I "see" all of the screens that are contained in the User's Manual?

A: TCCESI users must be assigned site validator role by the functional manager. When you log on to the system, a check of your userid is made to determine your permissions. Valid user "modes" are:

- Supported CINC
- USTC User
- AMC User
- MSC User

The menu structure of TCCESI is based on the user mode and varies from user mode to user mode as not all functionality is required by every type of user. Only those functions that are valid for your user mode are displayed.

Q: What impact does "validating" requirements have on the database?

A: Once SSFs/PIFs are set, selected transportation related pieces of data are protected -- that is, they may not be edited using any of the other JOPES application. For example, once requirements are validated, a user will be prohibited from attempting to update the requirement using RDA. Protected fields include: PAX values, cargo values, POE data, POD data, and UTC.

Q: What is a Schedule Status Flag (SSF)?

A: The SSF is a code that describes the schedule status of a requirement. Valid codes are:

- space No schedule status
- C Supported CINC candidate for sourcing
- S Sourced by sourcing agencies
- V Validated for scheduling by Supported CINC
- T Accepted (pulled) by USTC for scheduling
- A Allocated
- M Manifested
- B Both allocated and manifested
- Z Forces in place; movement complete

Q: What is a Problem Indicator Flag (PIF)?

A: The PIF is a code that describes a problem condition within the transportation related data of a requirement. Valid codes are:

- space No problem indicator
- E Transportation pre-edit error
- P Transportation problem identified by AMC
- X Transportation problem identified by AMC
- N Requirement was manifested before validation

JEPES

"How To" Steps for JEPES

Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System (JEPES) *provides planners and Command engineers with a methodology to determine the requirements and/or adequacy of engineering support provided in various OPLANs or for a COA. JEPES assist the planner in developing the CESP for an OPLAN. A set of reports and graphics can be produced to show the generated requirements, existing assets, and existing engineering resources. JEPES extracts pertinent TPFDD and TUCHA data, computes facility requirements, determines if adequate facilities exist to support the deploying forces, and if not, determines if adequate engineering resources are available to construct any remaining unsatisfied facilities. Construction requirements are then time-phased, based on relative priority and engineering capability at each base complex. JEPES data may be input to LOGSAFE and Logistic Sustainability Analysis (LSA).*

ORACLE Access

JEPES users are granted ORACLE Access by running the **jepes_user.csh** script which is located in **/h/OJEPES/install**. A **drop_jepes_user.csh** script is also available in this directory. Only the user's "root" or "sysadmin" may execute these scripts. (See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.2)

Launching JEPES

Before launching, the user is given a choice of three buttons: **{Unclassified}**, **{Confidential}**, or **{Secret}**. After this security classification is specified, the user is presented with the main JEPES

menu. (The security classification specified does not effect the menu structure.)

In order to launch JEPES from the JNAV menu, select the **{Civil Engineering (JEPES)}** button; whereas on the Desktop, select the **{JEPES}** icon and double-click.

The **{JEPES}** icon brings up JEPES.

The **{JGRAPHS}** icon brings up a list of 12 JEPES graphs, which can be generated here without bringing up JEPES.

The **{JIMPTEXT}** icon brings up a utility to import text files to specific JEPES database tables.

(See the JEPES Users Manual Appendix G for more information on JGRAPHS and JIMPTEST.)

"How To"... Start JEPES

If JEPES has just been installed, its tables are empty. To load them, initial OPLAN information must be imported from an export file.

- An export file from the PC version of JEPES is included with the installed software. Load it via **{Utilities->Import V6 Database}** which will prompt for the filename: *demo_v6.exp*. The default choices for the rest of the prompts are acceptable.
- If an export file from the GCCS version of JEPES is available, load it via **{Utilities->Import V7 Database}** which will allow for input of a filename, or selection of a file via **{List Files}**, which shows the contents of $HOME /jepes/oplans. Several V7 files are included with the installed software.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.1.)

Common JEPES Operations

"How To"... Extract TPFDD and TUCHA information from the JOPES Core database?

Utilities->TPFDD Extract or Utilities->TUCHA Extract.

- User must first enter OPLAN ID.
- User must have permission to access OPLAN in order to extract this data. User must contact the DBA to add the user to the JOPES_USER table and update the USER_OPLAN_PERMISSION table with the appropriate OPLAN. These tables are owned by table_master.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.1.)

"How To"... Display and modify information in the JEPES tables

Database Maintenance->Edit Tables->Edit Plan Dependent/Independent Tables will display a screen with table names, either Dependent (on OPLAN information) or Independent. Select the table number, then QRY/UPD - this brings up a screen for the table that's empty.

- To display: Display all the table information by selecting QUERY, or input known information and then select QUERY to display matching rows.
- To update: Modify existing information, then select COMMIT.
- To delete rows from a table: highlight a row, then select DELETE REC.
- To add new rows to a table: Select the table number, then ADD (rather than QRY/UPD). Enter new rows and then select COMMIT.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.2.)

"How To"... Generate Requirements

Requirements Generation will display the four requirements options to generate:

Unit Allocated, Planner Facility, Population and Base Requirements. After defining the aggregation periods, the requirements data is generated. The user then has the option to display/print errors and warnings generated from the model. Users must select **{Yes}** for the requirements data to be loaded into the Project table.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.4.)

"How To"... Apply Assets and/or Engineering Resources to Generate Requirements

Requirements Analysis allows the user to apply assets and engineering resources. Certain options such as engineering phase-in efficiency, engineer attrition and skill substitution can be used when determining resources available.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.5.)

Complex Operations

"How To"... Generate Reports without executing Requirements Generation and Requirements Analysis

Reports/queries->JEPES Standard Reports allows for generation of these reports.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.6.)

"How To"... Perform rebasing

Updating the base_complex and base_location tables will also update the following tables:

planner_input_requirement, **base_fac_construction_policy**, **deployed_eng_sensitive_unit**, **engineering_support**, **backup_supply**, **asset**, and **war_damage_factor**

Only one Base Complex Number can be updated at a time. (See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.2.)

"How To"... Generate the file used by LOGSAFE

Select **Support Functions->Non Unit Cargo** which creates file **logsafe.Txt** in the **$HOME/jepes** directory.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.7.)

"How To"... Verify data integrity

Database Maintenance->Database Analysis checks for consistency between JEPES tables.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.2.)

"How To"... Change the OPLAN

If no dependent export file is available for import to the JEPES (OPLAN) dependent tables, the following tables may need to be updated manually:

engineering_support, facility_category_substitute, plan_fac_constr_policy, and planner_input_requirements

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 3.2.2.)

Rebasing may need to be performed.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.2.)

Update JEPES runtime parameter tables with the new OPLAN. From Reports/Queries -> Ad Hoc, at the SQL prompt enter:

@ JEPES_HOME/load/reset_op.sql

ERROR MESSAGES

If the following errors are received while applying US Engineering Resources, the Required Completion Date was beyond day 181

Error: **Construction_Capability.Engineering_Hours_Horizontal Constraint** error while retrieving from engineers array

Error: **Manhour.Total_Available_Combined_Services_Manhours**
Cannot read construction capability data for BCN 1 service JOINT

Error: **Manhour.Any_Available_Combined_Services_Manhours**
Cannot compute man hours for BCN

Error: **Day_Ops.First_Day_Of_Scheduling1**
Internal processing error - Man hour

Error: **Day_Ops.Initialize_Dates1**
Unknown exception while processing

Error: **Us_Resources.Apply_Resources_To_Project**
Internal processing error - **Day_Ops**
Base Complex Number: 1, Project Nbr: 43

Error: **Apply_Us_Resources.Process_Unsatisifed_Requirement**
Unknown processing error. Unscheduled counter = 40

Error: **Djepes**
Unknown processing error -- processing terminated

Continuation of the above error condition...

ACTION:

There are four options to choose from:

1. Update Deployed Unit (Troop) table to make sure the Destination Arrival Date is no later than the component to be built.

2. Update Facility Component table to a new component that requires less time to build.

3. Update the Plan Fac Construction Policy to lower the Delay Days Required.

4. Update the Plan Fac Construction Policy to lower the Build Date.

If the following errors are received while Generating Requirements, an attempt was made to generate war damage requirements for an Asset at a non-existent base complex:

Error: **Base_Complex_View.Open**
Unknown processing error

Error: **Base_Data.Initialize_Base_Complex**
Unknown processing error

Error: **Base_Data.Is_Not_Null**
Unknown processing error

Error: **Requirements_Generator.Generate_Reqs**
Unknown processing error

Error: **Tjepes**
Fatal processing error

ACTION: Run Option 1 (Asset Table) in Database Analysis.

If the following errors are received when running Requirements Analysis, there are duplicate War_Damage_Factor or duplicate Asset records:

Error: **War_Damage_Factor_View.Open2**
Unknown processing error

Error: **Asset_Data.Open**
Unknown processing error

Error: **Asset_Manager.Initialize**
Undefined processing error

Error: **Ajepes**
Storage error

ACTION:

Run Option 1 (Asset Table) Database Analysis to determine the duplicates, correct the errors and rerun Apply Assets. If no errors are found, then reindex JEPES and rerun the model.

(See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.3.)

If the following warnings are received, Project produced too many man hours for Database to handle:

Warning: Component_Data.Read_A_Record
Constraint error on Horizontal Man Hours
Facility Category codes: 852A, Service Code: A
Project Class B and Component Code: 85210YA

ACTION:

Break project into multiple, consecutive projects and update the Required Completion Date to one day apart for each new project.

If the following errors are received, the component selected by JEPES to satisfy the requirement was too small. This caused the vertical man hours required to exceed what the model can process:

Error: **Manhour.Assignment_Of**
Constraint error encountered

Error: **Us_Resources.Apply_Resources_To_Project**
Internal processing error - Man hour
Base Complex Nbr: 1, Project Nbr: 727

Error: **Apply_Us_Resource.Process_Unsatisfied_Requirement**
Unknown processing error. Unscheduled counter =143

Error: **Djepes**
Unknown processing error -- processing terminated

ACTION:

Find a larger or more austere component for the same **DoD_Fac_Cat_code** from the component listing, or use Ad Hoc Query to get this information from the Unscheduled_Project table; (example: select * from **unscheduled_project** where **proj_nbr** = 727). Update the **Facility_Component** table with the new component and/or check the validity of the UOM for that component. Rerun **Apply Assets** and **Apply_Engineer_Resources**.

If these warnings are received during Requirements Generation, Deployed_Eng_Sensitive_Unit (troop) table's destination GEO codes were not found in the Base_Location and Base_Complex tables:

Warning: **Deployed_Unit_Data.Read_A_Record1**
No deployed units records found for BCN 2

Warning: **Deployed_Unit_Data.Read_A_Record1**
No deployed units records found for BCN 8

Warning: **Deployed_Unit_Data.Read_A_Record1**
No deployed units records found for BCN 28

Warning: **Deployed_Unit_Data.Read_A_Record1**
No deployed units records found for BCN 52

ACTION: Assuming rebasing has been performed before running requirements generation, then the following should be performed in Database Maintenance. First option:

1. Update Base Fac Construction Policy and set Construction Policy Code to 1 (Do Not Build).

2. Delete Planner Input Requirements for that Base Complex Number.

Final Option:

Update Destination Geolocs in the Deployed Unit (Troop) table to GEO codes in the Base Location table and rerun Update Deployed Eng Unit (Troop) Table in Edit Tables.

Printing from JEPES...

At JEPES Installation time:

After the JEPES Client segment is installed, the installer or system administrator must edit the file **/h/JEPES/JEPESenv** and modify the definitions of the variables **JEPES_PRINT_P1** and **JEPES_ PRINT_P2** to reflect the environment of the client/application server.

The line which defines the **JEPES_PRINT_P1** variable should say: **setenv JEPES_PRINT_P1 '/usr/lib/lp/postscript/postprint -s9 -plan -l55'**.

The line which defines the J**EPES_PRINT_P2** variable should say: setenv **JEPES_PRINT_P1 '/usr/bin/lp -d XXX'** where '**XXX**' is the name of the local printer to which reports should be printed.

How to Print:

Printing is handled differently in various modules in JEPES. In some modules, reports are listed on a screen with a numbered button to the left of the report description. If the description states that the report will be printed, just click on the numbered button next to the report and follow the displayed instructions.

In the other modules, the user is given the option of either displaying or printing the reports. To print a report, click on the button labeled **{P}**, and then click on the **{Commit}** button.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

- **jepes_user.csh script**. The **jepes_user.csh script** used to add JEPES users will not end until **[Enter]** key is pressed on yellow window on install (host) console -- trouble if remote install.

- **Import V6.** Import V6 function must be used when importing an OPLAN from the JEPES PC Version 3.0 into the JEPES GCCS Version 4.0.

- **OPLANs.** Only one OPLAN can be supported by JEPES at any time.

- **Applixware.** Applixware must be installed with all its licenses in order for JEPES to generate graphs. JEPES can be run without Applixware, but the graph capabilities will not be operational. If running JEPES on a Sun, Applixware fonts must also be installed at the Sun workstation.

- **TPFDD.** First, update troop table (under Edit Tables) after import of TPFDD. Second, run Database Analysis on Troop Table. Finally, if there are still Base Complex Numbers set to zero, then update the Base Location and Base Complex tables to add the destination GEO codes. For a new Base Complex Number, the Base Complex table and Base Location table must be updated. For an existing Base Complex Number, only the Base Location table must be updated.

- **Database Analysis.** When running Database Analysis, report messages which consist of "no rows selected" indicate success -- no discrepancies were found.

- **Database Maintenance.** During Database Maintenance, Edit Tables, the wildcard character for field queries is "**%**" (the percent sign).

Frequently Asked Questions About JEPES

***Q*:** Where does the JEPES user acquire input files?

***A*:** From existing OPLANs, components, etc. See Data Sources table in Paragraph 3.2 of the JEPES Users Manual. The import files supplied at installation reside in directory **$HOME/jepes/oplan**. The file **demo_V6.exp** is a Version 6 import file. Filenames ending with the extension **.ind** contain OPLAN independent tables and **.dep** contain OPLAN dependent tables and are version 7 import files.

***Q*:** When must the user update JEPES tables manually?

***A*:** When a new OPLAN is received, these tables may require manual updates: **engineering_support**, **facility_category_substitute**, **plan_fac_constr_policy**, and **planner_input_requirements**.

***Q*:** Which tables does JEPES use in the JOPES Core database?

***A*:** TUCHA: **unit_type, unit_type_cargo_4th**
TPFDD: **oplan_force_rqmt, oplan_force_rqmt_loc**
GEO: **geographic_location**

***Q*:** Those Update choices under **Database Maintenance** what's

being updated?

***A*:** GEO Codes in the tables selected are looked up in the **base_location** table -- if there's a match, the table's Base Complex Number is updated to match that in **base_location**. (See JEPES Users Manual, Paragraph 5.3.2.)

***Q*:** What happens during **Data Base Analysis**?

***A*:** Reports are generated detailing discrepancies between tables in the Database. See table in Database Analysis Paragraph 5.3.2 of the JEPES Users Manual for details.

***Q*:** What happens during **Requirements Generation**?

***A*:** Requirements for a unit-allocated, planner facility, population and base are generated. The requirements are then loaded into the project table. The user has the option to generate a facility requirements list for all projects or a specific base complex.

Q: What happens during **Requirements Analysis**?

***A*:** U.S. and/or HN assets are applied to the generated requirements. After exhausting the assets, HN and contractor engineering resources can be applied. Finally, U.S. engineer resources are applied to any remaining unsatisfied requirements. The user can generate reports detailing asset-satisfied, asset-unsatisfied, and construction requirements.

Q: Which OPLANs does the user have access to?

A: Check for OPLANs/Users in **table _master user_oplan_permission**

LOGSAFE

"How To" Steps for LOGSAFE

Logistics Sustainment Analysis and Feasibility Estimator (LOGSAFE) *produces Time Phased Force and Deployment Data (TPFDD) requirements for Non-Unit Related Cargo (NURC.)*

NURC is all equipment and supplies requiring transportation to an area of operations, other than that identified as unit equipment or accompanying supplies of a specific unit. NURC frequently constitutes much of the transportation requirements for an OPLAN, especially a large one where little prepositioned supplies are available. Because of this, the LOGSAFE application plays an important role in deliberate and time-sensitive transportation planning.

LOGSAFE is a complex application. However, it is very easy to use, even for the first-time user. LOGSAFE:

- *Extracts OPLAN force lists from the JOPES Core database.*
- *Uses Service logistics planning factors from the JOPES Core database, modified by the user as appropriate, to calculate time-phased transportation requirements for over 40 classes and subclasses of supply needed to support the force.*
- *Posts requirements to the appropriate OPLAN in the JOPES Core database as Cargo Increment Numbers (CINs.) These CINs specify the subclass and quantities of cargo to be moved from points of origin to theater ports of debarkation. They also specify the time-frame in which the movement is desired to occur and any special handling requirements for the cargo.*

LOGSAFE interacts with other JOPES applications. Transportation requirements for Class 4A (Construction Materials) or Class 8 (Medical Supplies) can be imported by LOGSAFE from the Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System (JEPES) or the Medical Planning and Execution System (MEPES) applications. LOGSAFE sends requirements for these supplies to the JOPES Core database as CINs along with requirements for other supplies.

CINs in the JOPES Core database that were generated by LOGSAFE can be viewed and modified, if desired, using the Requirements Development and Analysis (RDA) application.

ORACLE Access

LOGSAFE users are granted ORACLE access by running the **add_logsafe_user** script located in directory **OLSAFE/install**. A **drop_logsafe_user** script is also available in that directory. Only the users "root" and "sysadmin" may execute these scripts.

Launching LOGSAFE

To launch LOGSAFE from the JNAV menu, select the **{Sustainment Planning (LOGSAFE)}** button under **{Sustainment Modeling}**.

Common LOGSAFE Operations

"How to"...Use LOGSAFE's Main Menu Structure	
Menu Heading	Menu and Sub-Menu Functions Performed
File	Loads, saves, or deletes all or portions of a LOGSAFE session. (A session is defined as a single user using LOGSAFE to generate requirements associated with a specific OPLAN or subset of that OPLAN.)
Import	Imports data from the JEPES and MEPES applications. Note: Import and use of this data is descretionary. LOGSAFE will produce less-refined requirements for Class 4A and Class 8 supplies without relying on JEPES and MEPES.
Setup	Prepares data that the application needs to function. Three separate activities; create, modify, and validate are contained here. Create sub-menus are used to start new scenarios from scratch.
Status	Determines the readiness of the application for use and afterwards, provides a summary of activities that updated the JOPES Core database.
Generate	Generates requirements and NURCs (through the use of internal LOGSAFE models). If appropriate, the user can include data previously imported into the user's table space from JEPES and MEPES.

"How to"...Use LOGSAFE's Main Menu Structure	
Menu Heading	Menu and Sub-Menu Functions Performed
Reports	Provides screen and hard copy reports of LOGSAFE input parameters, and selected reports associated with the running of LOGSAFE's internal model.
Export	Displays the resulting requirements for NURC and allows exporting them to the JOPES Core database.

"How To"...Use LOGSAFE to Produce Requirements		
Step	Function Performed	Description/Remarks
1	Build data needed to run LOGSAFE in the user's individual table space	This is done either by retrieving previously saved work, or by starting a new scenario by extracting forces and planning factors from the JOPES Core database. If retrieving previously-saved scenario, the user follows the menu path **{File->Load}**. The menu path **{Setup}** and subordinate menus are used if beginning a new scenario.

"How To"...Use LOGSAFE to Produce Requirements		
Step	Function Performed	Description/Remarks
2	Input data from other JOPES applications.	Data from Joint Engineer Planning and Execution System (JEPES) and the Medical Planning and Execution System (MEPES), may be retrieved into the users local table space, if appropriate. Data from these applications is retrieved using the **{Import}** menu.
3	Modify data.	Data from previously-run or new scenarios can be modified using the **{Setup}** menu.

"How To"...Use LOGSAFE to Produce Requirements		
Step	Function Performed	Description/Remarks
4	Check status of input data before running LOGSAFE's internal model.	Checks may be done in three places. Most of these checks are optional and may be skipped if the user, based on previous experience, is confident that the existing data settings are valid. Checks in this step may also be run in Step 6, if desired. **{Setup->Forces->Validate}** provides a capability to check the force list for fatal, serious, or warning errors. These errors will not cause LOGSAFE to crash, but they will result in invalid or incomplete data when the model is run. This should not be considered an optional check. (A similar Validate function for planning factors has not been implemented with Version 2.6.0.) The **{Status}** menu allows the user to check the currency of force and planning factors data retrieved from the JOPES Core Database. (The Model and Error Reports can only viewed after Step 5 is complete.)

"How To"...Use LOGSAFE to Produce Requirements		
Step	Function Performed	Description/Remarks
4	Check status of input data before running LOGSAFE's internal model. (Continued)	The **{Reports}** menu provides screen and hard copy reports of specific values established under the {Setup} menu. (The General Supply and PWRS Exhaust Day reports may only be viewed after Step 5. The JEPES and MEPES data reports are not available with Version 2.6.0. These two reports will provide a capability to view JEPES and MEPES data accessed in Step 2, Import).
5	Generate requirements for non-unit related cargo using LOGSAFE's internal model.	The menu path **{Generate-> Requirements and NURCs}** accesses the window that launches LOGSAFE's internal model. This window includes options to run the model for one or more Services and use the JEPES and MEPES data imported into the user's table space in Step 2.

"How To"...Use LOGSAFE to Produce Requirements		
Step	Function Performed	Description/Remarks
6	Review Reports	Most data used to run the LOGSAFE may be viewed either before or after the model is run in Step 5. Four reports (Model Status, Error Reports, General Supply, and PWRS Exhaust Day) can only be viewed after the model is run.

"How To"...Use LOGSAFE to Produce Requirements		
Step	Function Performed	Description/Remarks
7	Export LOGSAFE output to the JOPES Core database	This is done using the **{Export->Channelized NURCs->Update TPFDD}** and **{Export->Unchannelized NURCs->Update TPFDD}** menu paths. Both menu paths provide the user an options to Validate LOGSAFE output against the JOPES External Transaction Processor (XTP) before they are sent to the JOPES Core database. Any errors encountered may be viewed using the path **{Status->Error Reports}**. The **{Export->Unchannelized NURCs->Recycle}** function has not been implemented with LOGSAFE Version 2.6.0. This place marker is for a capability that allows retrieval of CINs from the JOPES Core database for modification in LOGSAFE.
8	Archive scenario data.	The user may save all or portions of a scenario by following the **{File->Save}** menu path. These scenarios may then be retrieved later beginning a new Step 1.

"How To"... Determine how transportation planning assumptions impact desired schedules for requirements.

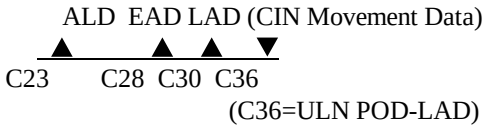
Transportation planning parameters established on **{Setup-> Planning Factors->Modify->Plan Definition}**, and displayed on the Plan Definition Report, define transportation planning parameters for non-unit related supplies. Settings on this window work together to establish the ALD, EAD, and LAD for the CINs.

These relationships are illustrated in the following chart.

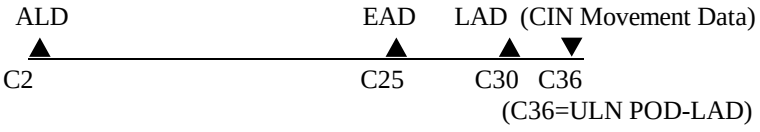
OPLAN Duration (C0 to C59; 60 Days)
(Note: Day 0 is the first day of the OPLAN)

Period 1 (C0 to C29)						Period 2 (C30 to C59)		
5	5	5	5	5	5	10	10	10

Resupply by Air



Resupply by Sea



The chart illustrates a situation where the OPLAN is divided into two periods, each with respective increment durations of 5 and 10 days. A single ULN is scheduled to arrive on C-36, in the first increment of the 2d period of the OPLAN. The upper time line illustrates resupply arriving by air, the lower one resupply by sea.

All resupply for a ULN arrives on the first day of the increment in which the force arrives, in this example, C-30. This date is the POD-LAD. The POD-EAD to POD-LAD delay set on the Plan Definition window is backed off from this date to establish the POD-EAD. In this example, it is 2 days, therefore the POD-EAD becomes C-28. The POE-ALD to POD-EAD delay, in essence an estimate of transit times, is then backed off from the EAD to determine the POE-ALD for the NURC. In this case the delay is 5 days and the ALD becomes C-23.

In the Resupply by Sea example, the port can hold more cargo awaiting discharge, therefore the POD- EAD to POD-LAD has been set longer; 5 days, and the POD-EAD becomes C-25. The POE-ALD to POD-EAD delay is much longer; 23 days, thus simulating the longer surface transit time. The POE-ALD therefore becomes C-2.

A CIN POE-ALD of C-0 indicates that the transportation requirement may not be feasible. This indicates the NURC must be loaded on or before C-0 to meet POD-LAD, a requirement established by the force arrival date and time-distance transportation planning factors. (Design requirements for LOGSAFE did not require the application to handle negative C-Days.)

LOGSAFE produces requirements for transportation that are satisfied by USTRANSCOM and the Transportation Coordinating Commands (TCCs). If the initial requirements appear to be clearly infeasible, LOGSAFE users and other planners should consider resolving them by one or a combination of options that include: (1) working with transportation planners to establish assumptions that provide more

airlift (2) establishing or adding to PWRS and/or (3) adjusting the TPFDD so that forces requiring resupply arrive later. In some cases, this might not be possible, and resolution by higher headquarters may be necessary.

"How To"... Generate requirements using only selected class or subclass of supply or fuel type

{Setup->Modify->Planning Factors->Classes and Subclasses} has a select box called **{Subclasses to be Used}**. The user may highlight one or more subclasses (depress and hold CTRL and use mouse for multiple selects) and the model will run on only these subclasses, for the Service selected, when **{Generate->Requirements and NURCs}** is selected. THIS IS A VERY IMPORTANT FEATURE BECAUSE IT ALLOWS THE MODEL TO RUN VERY QUICKLY DURING ANALYSES OF SELECTED SUBCLASSES, OR WHEN TRAINING NEW USERS.

The table that follows provides general "trouble shooting" tips for using LOGSAFE. LOGSAFE is a complex application that contains few modeling artificialities. As a result, sometimes it may appear to not be working. In reality, the user will have set the parameters so that LOGSAFE validly doesn't produce NURCS.

For example, if there are sufficient Prepositioned Supplies located in a country where forces are deploying, no transportation requirement for non-unit related cargo will be generated because the supplies already on hand can be used. (See **Reports->General Supply**)

Condition	Possible Causes	Places to Investigate
No NURCs generated	No forces arrive during OPLAN time frame being analyzed.	1. MODIFY-> GENERAL INFORMATION 2. REPORTS->FORCES
	No COUNTRY-RELATED data established for destination GEOLOCS.	1. REPORTS->FORCES 2. MODIFY-> COUNTRY RELATED
	The PWRS - negative SAFETY LEVEL supply amounts propositioned in a country is greater than the requirement.	1. REPORTS-> GENERAL SUPPLY 2. REPORTS->PWRS EXHAUST
No NURCs generated (or the requirement calculated is different than anticipated.)	The rate of combat intensity for the country in which the force is located has changed. These rates are by OPLAN periods and are shown in the COUNTRY-RELATED screen.	1. MODIFY->PLAN DEFINITION 2. MODIFY-> COUNTRY RELATED 3. MODIFY-> SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION AND CONVERSION. 4. MODIFY->UNIT CONSUMPTION

Condition	Possible Causes	Places to Investigate
No NURCs generated for some Services.	Service not selected when GENERATE-> REQUIREMENTS AND NURCS was run.	STATUS->MODEL
No NURCs generated for specific supply subclasses	Subclass not selected for the Service on MODIFY-> CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES	MODIFY->CLASSES AND SUBCLASSES
	No per person consumption rate set for this Subclass and this Service AND there is no Unit Consumption set for this Service's UTCs on the force list.	1. MODIFY-> SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION AND CONVERSION 2. MODIFY->UNIT CONSUMPTION
	No STON-MTON Conversion set for this Subclass and this Service. (A model constraint)	MODIFY->SUBCLASS CONSUMPTION AND CONVERSION

Condition	Possible Causes	Places to Investigate
No NURCs generated for specific supply subclasses (Continued)	No POE Selections by Origin Percent set for this Subclass and this Service. (A model constraint)	MODIFY->POE SELECTIONS BY ORIGIN
Supplies don't arrive by air as anticipated.	Automatic Air Cutoff set at zero and/or Automatic Air Restart dates established.	MODIFY->PLAN DEFINITION
	"A" "Not Air Transportable Non-unit" set as the second position of the Cargo Category Code.	MODIFY->CLASSES SUBCLASSES

Condition	Possible Causes	Places to Investigate
Supplies don't arrive by air as anticipated.	The Percent Air Transportable is set at 0.	MODIFY->CLASSES SUBCLASSES
More NURCS generated than anticipated	If you run the model against only one Service, previous runs against other Services are also retained because the user would generally update the TPFDD with all Services.	1. EXPORT-> UNCHANNELIZED NURCS->BROWSE 2. STATUS->MODEL
No requirements for supply build-up generated.	GENERATE BUILDUP? set to NO. This overwrites a YES on MODIFY SUPPLY BUILDUP window.	1. SETUP->PLANNING FACTORS->MODIFY-> PLAN DEFINITION. 2. SETUP->PLANNING FACTORS->MODIFY-> SUPPLY BUILD-UP

This table shows how Cargo Category Codes (CCC) are aggregated for channelization. Note: Channelization occurs when supplies depart the same POE and arrive at the same POD via the same mode and source and on the same C-Days.

Supply Subclass	**Mode**	**Unchannelized CCC**	**Channelized CCC**
General rule; exceptions listed below	Air	See exceptions listed below.	JDD J: Other Non-Vehicular D: Bulk Nonunit D: Not Containerizable
	Sea	See exceptions listed below.	JDB J: Other Non-Vehicular D: Bulk Nonunit B: Can Containerize (20FT Container, 20 STON or Less)

Supply Subclass	Mode	Unchannelized CCC	Channelized CCC
1W (Water)	Air	All	JDD J: Other Non-Vehicular D: Bulk Nonunit D: Not Containerizable
	Sea	All	JAD J: Other Non-Vehicular A: Not Air Transportable, Non-Unit D: Not Containerizable

Supply Subclass	Mode	Unchannelized CCC	Channelized CCC
3A (Air Fuel) 3W (Ground Fuel)	Air	All	GDD G: Bulk POL D: Bulk Non-Unit D: Not Containerizable
	Sea	All	GAD G: Bulk POL A: Not Air Transportable, Non-Unit D: Not Containerizable
5 A (Air Ammunition) 5 W (Ground Ammunition	Air and Sea	B (Can Containerize 20 Ft Container 20 STONs or less) or C (Can Containerize 40 Ft Container 40 STON or less) in third position of CCC.	MDB M: Ammunition D: Bulk Non-Unit B: Can Containerize (20 Ft Container 20 STONs or Less)
	Air and Sea	D (Not Containerizable) in third position of CCC.	MDD M: Ammunition D: Bulk Non-Unit D: Not Containerizable

Supply Subclass	Mode	Unchannelized CCC	Channelized CCC
Other Supply Subclasses	Air	N/A	N/A
	Sea	First position is not F (Refrigerated) and third position is D (Not Containerizable)	JDD J: Other Non-Vehicular D: Bulk Nonunit D: Not Containerizable

Complex LOGSAFE Operations

"How To"... Save and load Segments of a Scenario

LOGSAFE allows the user to save portions of a given scenario or session into separate categories that include **{Forces, Planning Factors, Ports of Support, Unit Consumption, and Model Results}**. An **{All}** capability, for entire scenarios, is also available. **{Load}** allows the user to quickly retrieve and combine all or portions of previous analyses.

(See LOGSAFE User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.1.)

"How To"... Update Class 4A and/or 8A and 8B requirements data if JEPES and MEPES is run at a later time, and CINs generated by LOGSAFE have already been sent to the JOPES Core database for this OPLAN

Go to RDA (or have the RDA user) delete all CINs in supply subclasses 4A, 8A, and/or 8B, if applicable. Examine ranges of other CINs that remain, and regenerate the new class 4A, 8A, and 8B CINs in ranges outside those that already exist in the database. In LOGSAFE, go to **{Setup->Modify->Planning Factors->Plan Definition}** to set the CIN ranges, and to **{Setup->Modify-> Planning Factors->Classes and Subclasses}** and select class 4A, 8A, and 8B, as applicable. When the model is run, it will only generate requirements for the subclasses selected and in ranges outside those already existing in the database.

Printing from LOGSAFE...

At LOGSAFE Installation time:

After the LOGSAFE Client segment is installed, the installer or SA should edit the file **/h/LSAFE/LSAFEenv** and verify that the variables **LSAFE_PRINT_CMD** and **LSAFE_FORMAT_CMD** have been updated correctly during the PostInstall process.

The variable **LSAFE_FORMAT_CMD** should contain the name and directory path of the postscript command, if available. Otherwise, the variable should be set to a null string("").

The variable **LSAFE_PRINT_CMD** should contain the name and directory path of one of the UNIX print commands (lp or lpr). If this

variable is set to a null string (“”), it should be modified to contain the name and directory path of any available UNIX print command.

How to Print:

LOGSAFE provides capabilities to print over thirty separate types of reports. These reports address a wide variety of topics including force lists, planning factors, model results, reference data, and lists of non-unit related cargo. Reports are located under the Setup, Status, Reports, and Export main menu headings. Any report that is displayed as a “browse” window can be printed in single or multiple copies by selecting Options->Hardcopy at the upper left of each browse window, and then following the instructions that appear. The user is shown the number of lines that will be in each report and is provided an opportunity to exit, without printing, if desired. (*Note*: Reports under Setup->Planning Factors->Validate, and Reports-> JEPES Data and Reports-> MEPES Data have not been implemented.)

Hints from Dr. JOPES

None.

Frequently Asked Questions About LOGSAFE

***Q*:** Why should I use JEPES and MEPES data instead of generating transportation requirements for Class 4A and 8A and 8B supplies from LOGSAFE?

A: JEPES and MEPES are complex specialized applications that address a wide range of information requirements of Engineering and Medical Planners. Each application provides a variety of specialized reports directly related to these functional areas. JEPES and MEPES also provide time-phased requirements for Supply Classes 4A, 8A, and 8B supplies. These requirements are more precise than those provided from LOGSAFE that are based on a Lbs/Person and/or Lbs/Unit basis. Without JEPES and MEPES input, LOGSAFE can still provide estimates of requirements if output from JEPES and MEPES is not available.

Q: Why is the LOGSAFE user allowed to alter the force list when this is normally done by operations or plans personnel?

A: This capability allows the LOGSAFE user to conduct specific logistics analyses of portions of the OPLAN. For example, they might be asked for POL consumption requirements for selected Force Modules in the plan or only the first several days of the plan. In any respect, although the user is allowed to update the JOPES Core database with requirements based on a modified force list, they are provided an alert that the force list used to calculate the requirements is different that the force list in the JOPES Core database. The force list in the JOPES Core database will not be updated with any force list changes made by the LOGSAFE user.

Q: What is the difference between Channelized and Unchannelized NURCs

A: Unchannelized NURCs display full details for all movements from the origin to the POD. The details of each CIN are displayed.

Requirements are channelized to assist inter-theater transportation planning. These records are aggregated to summarize the number of cargo records processed when calculating movement requirements. Channelization combines records with common route geography, route dates, and cargo descriptions.

Note: Channelized NURCs cannot currently be sent to the JOPES Core database because they have XX entered for all subclasses by default. The database doesn't accept this value. The problem will be resolved in a pending release. (See LOGSAFE User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.7.)

MEPES

“How To” Steps for MEPES

Medical Planning and Execution System (MEPES) *provides contingency medical support information for allocating medical resources. MEPES assists the medical planner during both crisis and deliberate planning processes in quantifying the impact of an OPLAN on the medical system, and it provides a monitoring capability during execution. MEPES can be used to compute the medical requirements calculations and print an appropriate set of reports. MEPES assists the medical planner through the automated interface of the TPFDD, the Medical Reference database, Population at Risk file, and Medical Planning File.*

Presently, MEPES is an integrated kit of automated tools with two primary components. The first component, the MEPES Core, forecasts the theater medical resource requirements based on war fighting scenario. The second component is a set of other tools to support time-phased medical sustainability analysis.

ORACLE Access

Access to MEPES is controlled using the ORACLE database. The SA authorizes a user to access MEPES by granting the user’s database account an ORACLE role. Two MEPES roles are defined: MEPESDBA_USER and MEPES_USER. Users with the MEPESDBA_USER role have read and write access to all MEPES data. They are referred to as medical database planners, and will normally be designated at the Service Headquarters level. Users with the MEPES_USER role, known as medical planners, have read permission to all data, and write permission to all data except Medical Reference Data.

Two MEPES functions require additional privileges: the MWF Transfer and Backup/Restore functions. Both functions require either the DBA role or the IMP_FULL_DATABASE and EXP_FULL_DATABASE roles. The SA can perform these functions, or allow MEPES users to perform them by granting the user the required roles.

MEPES verifies a user's roles only once: when MEPES is initiated.

Launching MEPES

The user may launch MEPES from the Desktop by first double-clicking on the JOPES icon to launch JOPES Navigation (JNAV), then by clicking on the MEPES icon. MEPES will automatically login to ORACLE the user's UNIX username as an ORACLE username and the MEPES Main menu will appear.

Common MEPES Operations

Host Access

MEPES requires access to either the GCCS Server or tape in order to obtain OPLAN TPFDD data and associated reference files. The medical planner will initiate access through the MEPES Manage Population At Risk (PAR) option.

TPFDD Download Process. The TPFDD Download process consists of three distinct activities: download of the TPFDD data file from the host or tape, extraction of the data, and load of extracted data into the local database. The JOPES Database Access object has been designed to support the download of TPFDD data, in an ASCII

text file, from either the GCCS Server or from a 1/4" or 8mm streaming cartridge tape.

Note: If the data file is not in ASCII format, it must be converted prior to invoking the TPFDD download function.

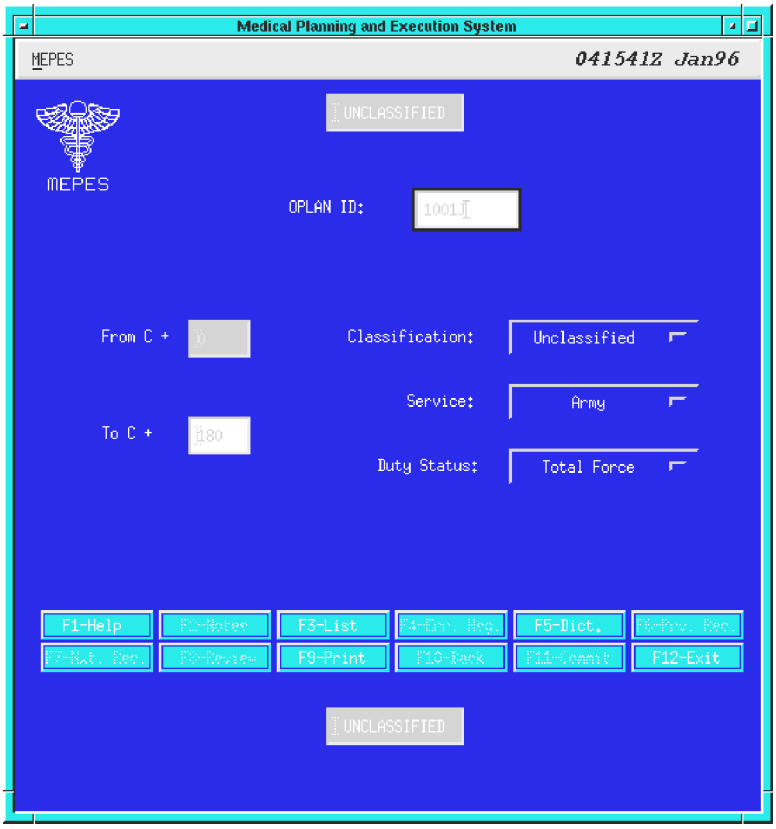
To download the TPFDD data from the GCCS Server, the target machine must have network access to the host. FTP is the protocol used to transfer the file from the host to the target platform. The user must supply a UserID, password, and source file name.

To load data from the tape, the TPFDD data file must exist as a single file on a 1/4" streaming cartridge tape. The tape must have been prepared using the UNIX *tar* command with a block size of 512K. Using any other block size or format may cause errors during processing. Due to limitations in the UNIX *tar* command, a local tape drive must be used. Because the software searches for the first connected tape drive with a "ready" status, the tape must be inserted in the drive prior to invoking the download process.

Since MEPES does not require all the data in the TPFDD, it extracts only relevant data from the source data file and places them into in two separate data files: the Force Records data file and the SRF data file. The ORACLE SQL*Loader program then loads the extracted data into the local database.

Note: Because the downloaded TPFDD data file and the extracted data files are stored in a specified directory relative to the MEPES_HOME directory, the environment variable, *MEPES_HOME,* must have been set when MEPES was first installed on the server.

MEPES Main Menu. When the user launches MEPES, the MEPES Main Menu will appear.



MEPES Main Menu

The main menu contains the following default values:

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Service: Joint
Duty Status: Total Force
From C+: 0
To C+: 180
OPLAN ID: <Blank>

The user can change some of the values by following the procedure below:

- Click on OPLAN ID and enter the OPLAN ID.
- The From C+ date is defaulted to 0 (ZERO). No entries or changes are allowed.
- Click on the To C+ date and enter the OPLAN ending date (C-Day Value).
- Select CLASSIFICATION option menu and click on the appropriate classification code.
- Select SERVICE option menu and click on the appropriate service code.
- Select DUTY STATUS option and click on the appropriate duty status code.

Note: Access to the MEPES Reference Data menu option does not require the user to enter data in either the OPLAN ID or the TO C+ (OPLAN ending date) data fields. Access to all other MEPES menu options does require the user to identify both an OPLAN ID and OPLAN ending date.

Once ALL parameter selections have made, Click on the MEPES Menu Bar to access the MEPES menu options.

User Confirmation. MEPES will display a User Confirmation Message to confirm a requested operation or action. MEPES presents the user with a pop-up dialog box, prompting the user to confirm or cancel the requested operation. If the user confirms the action, the operation is carried out. The pop-up dialog box will ask the user to either click **{YES}** or **{NO}**. If the user attempts to close the dialog box without selecting, then a pop-up error message will be displayed indicating that the user cannot dismiss the dialog box without responding to the question.

System Messages. MEPES provides the user with four types of messages: Positive messages, Warning messages, Error messages, and Fatal Error messages.

The type of message is represented through the use of different text and border colors. Positive messages are displayed as GREEN text on a black background. Warning messages are indicated by YELLOW text on a black background. Error messages are represented by RED text on a black background. Fatal Error messages are distinguished by BLACK text on a red background and an audible beep.

"How To"... Build a Medical Working File

To build a MWF for the first time, the planner in reality creates three files.

First, the planner must create the PAR file. Second, the planner creates the MPF in which a relationship between the MPF and a particular PAR file is established.

Once the medical planner has created both the PAR and MPF files, the medical planner then creates a MWF by selecting a particular MPF file.

When this is done, the MWF has established a PAR and MPF relationship needed to execute the PLG/MPM computational processes.

After running these computations, MEPES will allow the planner to generate various levels of reports.

The following table identifies the sequence of events that should be used to build the MWF for the first time.

Table 1. Create a Service Medical Working File

Step	MEPES Option	Required Activities	MEPES User's Manual Reference
1	System Initiation	Initiate MEPES	Appendix B
2	Generate PAR	Load TPFDD Create PAR File Designate Combat Units Define/Assign OPZONEs/ Sectors Create Patient Movement	Appendix D

Step	MEPES Option	Required Activities	MEPES User's Manual Reference
3	Generate MPF	Name MPF Confirm Combat Intensity Rates Assign Combat Intensity Rates Assign Evacuation Policies/Delays Assign Evac Travel Times Confirm Dispersion Allowance/DIH Assign Personnel Replacement Rates Confirm Class VIIIA & VIIIB Rates Confirm Conveyance Planning Factors Adjust Bed Availability (if necessary)	Appendix E
4	Generate MWF	Create MWF Execute PLG/MPM Processing	Appendix F

Step	MEPES Option	Required Activities	MEPES User's Manual Reference
5	Generate Reports	Print/View MEPES Reports	Appendix F
6	Terminate MEPES		

Modifying a Medical Working File. Modification of a MWF does not follow a similar sequence as when creating a MWF. Once the planner accesses MEPES, modification of a MWF, in fact, requires the planner to modify data contained in either the PAR file or the MPF file that is associated with the MWF. Because MEPES is a relational database, if the planner modifies a PAR file then the planner must be aware that any modifications made to a PAR will affect ALL relationships. If the planner modifies data within a MPF, a similar situation may exist. MEPES does allow the planner to make modifications to any planner-defined parameter.

The following table identifies the sequence of events that should be used to modify a MWF.

Table 2. Modifying a Service Medical Working File

Step	MEPES Option	Required Activities	MEPES User's Manual Reference
1	System Initiation	Initiate MEPES	Appendix B
2	Generate PAR	Identify PAR File Modify Combat Units Modify OPZONEs/Sectors Modify Patient Movement	Appendix D

Step	MEPES Option	Required Activities	MEPES User's Manual Reference
3	Generate MPF	Name MPF Modify Combat Intensity Rates Modify Combat Intensity Rates Modify Evacuation Policies/Delays Modify Evac Travel Times Modify Dispersion Allowance/DIH Modify Personnel Replacement Rates Modify Class VIIIA & VIIIB Rates Modify Conveyance Planning Factors Modify Bed Availability (if necessary)	Appendix E
4	Generate MWF	Name MWF Execute PLG/MPM Processing	Appendix F
5	Generate Reports	Print/View MEPES Reports	Appendix F
6	Terminate MEPES		

Numbers. MEPES requires that numbers less than 1 be entered in the following format: 0.05. The leading zero to the left of the decimal point is necessary or an error message will be displayed. When modifying a floating point number, the number must be deleted from right to left using the [BACKSPACE] key. **DO NOT** use the [DELETE] key to delete the number from the left side. A "bug" in Motif will cause the system to lock. It is best to highlight the number, then type the new number to override the old value.

Searching Lists. MEPES allows the user to perform searches while using the F3-List Key on the keyboard. Valid search characters are a "**%**" (percentage symbol) and/or a "**_**" (underscore symbol). If these characters are placed within the data input field along with alpha-numeric values, they will be used as a filter for the list when F3-List is pressed. The following examples illustrate this process:

A%	Every item starting with an "A".
A%B% or **A%B**	Every item with an "A" or "B" in it.
A_B or **A_B%**	Every item starting with an "A" , any second character, "B" as the third character and anything after.

Clearing Data Fields. If the user double clicks on a numerical field, MEPES will clear the field faster than by backspacing/deleting. If the user triple clicks on an alpha/alpha-numeric field, MEPES will clear the field faster than by backspacing/deleting. Cleared data fields are displayed by blackened fields inside data entry boxes.

Loading the GEOFILE. Although GEOLOCs and Country Codes are available through a call-up list, the user should realize that the size

of the entire GEOFILE is large (over 56K records), and that full retrieval may take up to 10 to 15 minutes.

Selecting Multiple List Box Items. MEPES follows the standard Windows convention when selecting multiple data records from a List Box. The User must use press and hold the Control Key while clicking the left mouse button on the data records being selected.

Complex MEPES Operations

None.

Printing from MEPES...

MEPES has an **{F-9 Print}** button associated with most of its screens.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

None.

Frequently Asked Questions MEPES

None.

AHQ

“How To” Steps for AHQ

Ad Hoc Query (AHQ) *software provides the user a full-featured tool for constructing a customer query or report. The user supplies the appropriate parameters and then executes the query.*

ORACLE Access

N/A

Launching AHQ

Ad Hoc Query can be launched from the Desktop by double-clicking on the JOPES icon to launch JOPES Navigation (JNAV) and then clicking on the Ad Hoc Query (AHQ) icon. Alternately, AHQ can be launched from the command line. In the X-Term window type **h/AHQ/start_sun_ahq** to launch AHQ.

Common AHQ Operations

AHQ provides users with a flexible tool to construct database queries. Initial execution of AHQ is from the GCCS Desktop, where actuating the icon initiates the AHQ session. The only action necessary to construct a query and develop output is the designation of fields. The actions of a typical AHQ session include identifying data for selection, qualifying the criteria to limit the number of records retrieved, selecting fields for display, and selecting format options for the report. Once a query is defined, select **{DO IT}** to generate the report.

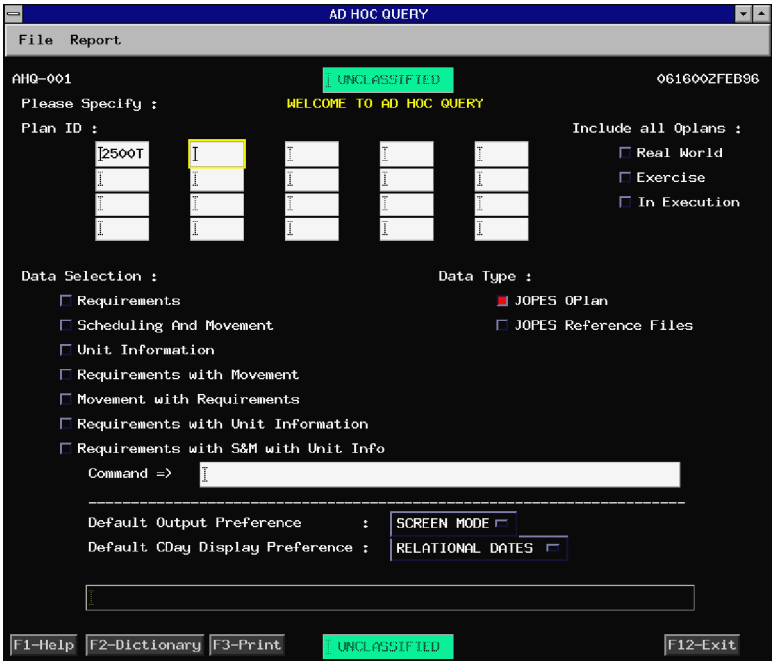
The AHQ Main Menu consists of the following pull-down options:

- File
- Report

Ad Hoc Query Main Menu. The opening screen to Ad Hoc Query provides the capability to focus the retrieval. Select a single plan or up to twenty plans in the database to use as a source of information for the retrieval as well as specific groupings of information.

Plan ID. To select a plan or plans (up to twenty), enter the plan identification number (PID) in the "Plan ID:" block(s). This PID becomes a qualification from which the retrieval will come, ignoring all plans that are not listed, with the exceptions listed in OPLAN options.

Include All OPLANs. The "Include All OPLANs" selection allows the user to select, in addition to OPLANs specified in the Plan ID blocks, all Real World OPLANs, all Exercise OPLANs, or all OPLANs In Execution.



AHQ Main Menu

Data Selection Categories. Depending on the data selection category selected on the Ad Hoc Query Main Menu, a standard set of data elements will be displayed with the data from the designated plan(s). Once the subset of the database "collection" is defined, the user may select any associated data field in the JOPES Core database.

- Requirements.
- Scheduling and Movement.
- Unit Information.
- Requirements with Movement.
- Movement with Requirements.
- Requirements with Unit Info.
- Requirements with S&M and Unit Info.

Command Line. The command line is used for rapid navigation commands that move directly to a specific screen or cascade menu by simply typing in the four letter identifier for that function.

Defaults. The Default selection allows the user to run the query on screen or as a background process.

Message Line. The message line at the bottom of the screen is an information line where the system sends messages about what is happening or warnings when the system/operator has a problem.

Buttons. The bottom of the screen provides four buttons: **{Help (F1)}**, **{Dictionary (F2)}**, **{Print (F3)}**, and **{Exit AHQ (F12)}**.

File Pull-Down Menu. The File Pull-Down Menu provides users with the ability to perform basic file operations on a query. When FILE is selected from the Main Menu, a cascading menu is presented with the following options: **{New}**, **{Open}**, **{Save}**, **{Save As}**, **{Delete}**, **{Export}**, and **{Import}**.

Report Pull-Down Menu. The Report Pull-Down Menu allows the user to perform three functions: qualify a report **{QUAL}**, format the display **{DISP}** of a report, and execute a process with the command **{DO IT}**.

The "How To" steps refer to the AHQ User Handbook, referenced in Chapter 2, item k.

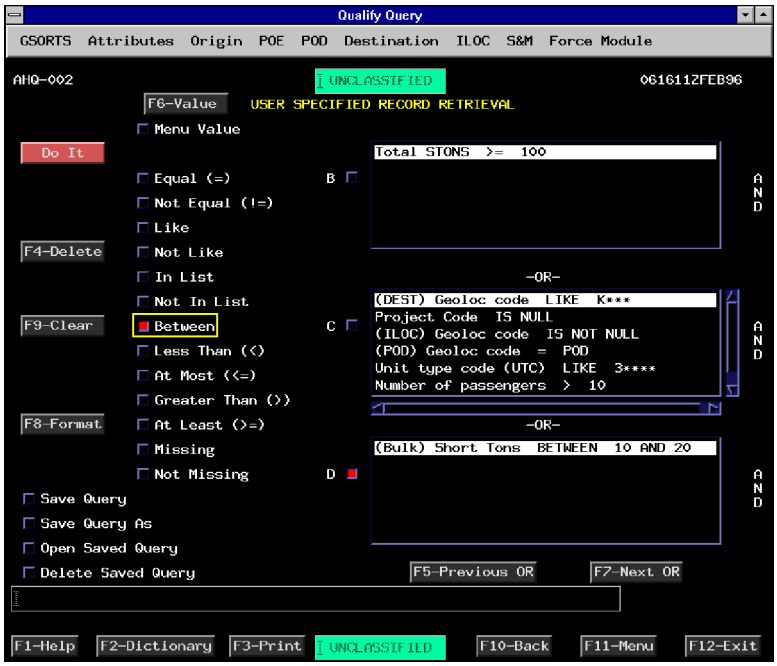
"How To"... Qualify a Report

The Qualify Query allows retrieval of collections of data by specifying combinations of data characteristics in retrieval equations, called qualifications or filters.

The screen provides an assortment of tools for building the query lines that determine which information is shown in the data specification area. Virtually any data element of a movement requirement may be used in a query line. Properly planned retrievals can be used to group and display significant movement requirement factors. The Qualification option provides the path to further focus retrievals to the specific information needed. Remember, qualification on the OPLAN ID(s) has occurred. This will be the first path to follow because it is the heart of the retrieval program. The command line shortcut command is QUAL.

Begin by selecting the first qualification item desired.

Qualify Query Screen. The Qualify Query screen, is where qualification begins. It is divided into several parts. Across the top, down the left side, and across the bottom are action/selection keys. They are used to select specific data elements as qualifiers and how they are to be treated in the retrieval process. The right side of the screen, the data specification area, is where the retrieval equations (query lines) are laid out and where the actual values for some qualifiers are entered. An unlimited number of "and" statements in a single section are allowed, but only twenty-one "or" statement blocks are available.



Qualify Query Screen

Menu Bar. The Menu Bar packages data elements into logical subgroups, thus avoiding a screen with hundreds of items plus items listed for selection. Access to all the data elements of the TPFDD is available. By selecting one of the Menu Bar picks, a pull-down menu is presented that eventually leads to specific data elements for qualification.

Operators. Having picked qualification data, the user must tell the system what to do with the operator, such as, finding data elements that are a specific value or range of specific values. Symbols, called operators, perform that function. The operators are located on the left side of the Qualify Query screen. Each time an attribute is selected from the pull-down menus, select an operator to tell the system how that

attribute should be treated in relation to the value. The operators are available on the screen and are selected with a simple point and click. When selected, the operator is stored in the system for use with the F6-Value entry activity. This action completes the second step of creating a query line. The operators are:

Equal (=). Exactly Equal To. This operator is used when an exact match to a specified value is desired. A specific value must be entered to complete the line. Clicking the **{F6-Value}** button causes a pop-up to appear with the operator displayed and allows entry of the exact value for which to search. Wildcards are not useful here because the system will look for the exact wildcard character in the string of characters instead of any character in that spot.

Not Equal (!=). This operator retrieves everything except an exact match of the entry (this option can be used to write a shorter equation when the exact match equation is longer).

Like. Like means similar to. It is used most often in conjunction with wildcard searches. For example, if information is desired about all GEOLOCs that begin with an F, the value entry would be **F***.

Not Like. Not like means not similar to. It is used most often in conjunction with a wildcard search when writing the "not like" statement is shorter than the "like" statement.

In List. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter values of everything contained in a list. The user will be prompted for a value or series of values.

Not In List. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter values of everything not in the list. The user will be prompted for a value or a series of values.

Between. This operator will retrieve all records inclusive, between starting and ending values. The user will be prompted for upper and lower bounds.

Less Than (<). This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value less than the specified value, excluding the value entered. An example is when LAD<C010 is used as the operator and value, the activity must have occurred before C010.

At Most (<=). This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value less than or equal to the specified value. In other words, items whose value is less than or equal to the entered value (e.g., LAD<=C009 gets the same results as LAD<C010.).

Greater Than (>). This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value greater than the specified value, excluding the value entered. An example is when LAD >C010 is used as the operator and value, the activity must have occurred after C010.

At Least (>=). This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value greater than or equal to the specified value. In other words, items who's value is greater than or equal to the entered value (e.g., LAD>=C011 gets the same results as LAD>C010.).

Missing. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value of null. The data attribute selected is empty.

Not Missing. This operator will retrieve all records with the selected parameter value of not null. The data attribute selected is not empty.

{F6-Value} Button. This option allows manual entry of a value in the data specification line. It can only be selected after a data choice is made, an operator has been chosen, and a specific value is needed.

Data Specification Area. The blank blocks seen on the left side labeled A:, B:, and C:, make up the data specification area. (The area extends to block S.) Query lines that define the retrieval area are built here. (The maximum number of "and" lines that can be created in any one of the blocks is unlimited.) Pointing and clicking on pull-down/cascading menu selections of attributes, operators, and values in the correct order, post those selections to the active block. A block is activated by pointing and clicking on the toggle just to the right of the letter. Within the boxed area, each line is considered an "and" statement. Between the blocks, the statements are "or."

"How To"... Build a Query

Building a query involves use of the mouse to pull-down menus and select attributes, operators, and values.

Menu Bar. Start building the query lines by selecting the attribute needed and activating one of the buttons on the Menu Bar above the user specified record retrieval area. The choices and functions of these buttons were previously described. Remember the selections from the Menu Bar pull-downs may also be used as data values for each query line after the attribute and operator have been selected.

Menu Bar

In some cases, the pull-down menus open paths to additional cascading selection menus that allow further refinement of the choices. Remember, an option followed by an arrow ">" indicates additional cascades are available.

As each selection is made from the Menu Bar and subsequent cascades, the choice is pasted to the query line in the active data specification

block (button depressed) on the first available line. To be complete, the query line must begin with a topic, followed by a qualifying operator, and end with a data value.

{F9-Clear}. The **{F9-Clear}** button is activated by a point and click on the screen or by pressing the **[F9]** key on the keyboard. It clears the entire screen, all "or" blocks, in preparation for the next retrieval.

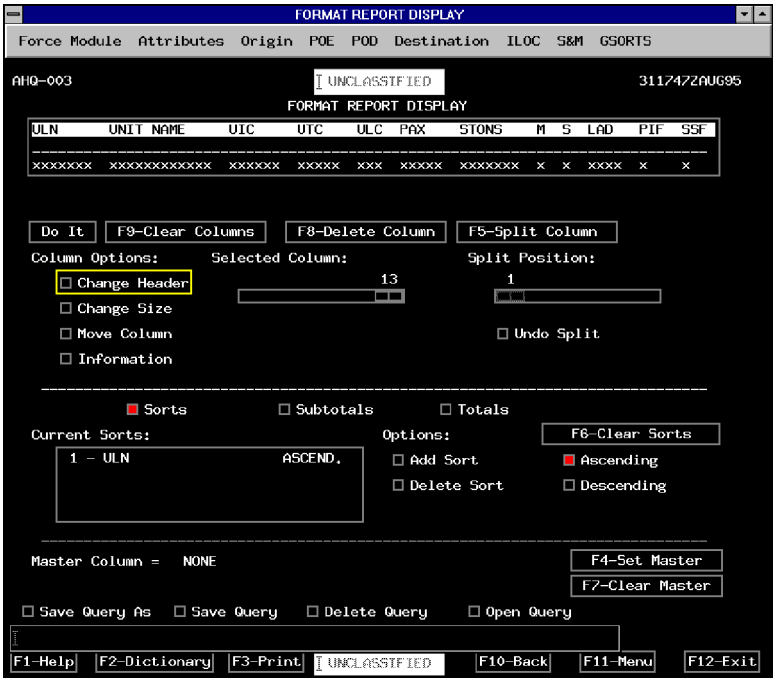
Letter Toggles. The letter toggle button (**{A:}**, **{B:}**, **{C:}**, **{D:}**...) determines which data specification block is active. The attributes and operators selected will post to that block, building the query line by line.

Scroll Bar. A scroll bar will appear to the right of an "and" area when the area beyond what is normally visible on the screen is filled in. If this condition occurs, use the scroll bar to view query lines not currently visible in the window. The scroll bar also acts as a reminder that more data exists than is currently on the screen.

"How To"... Format Report Display

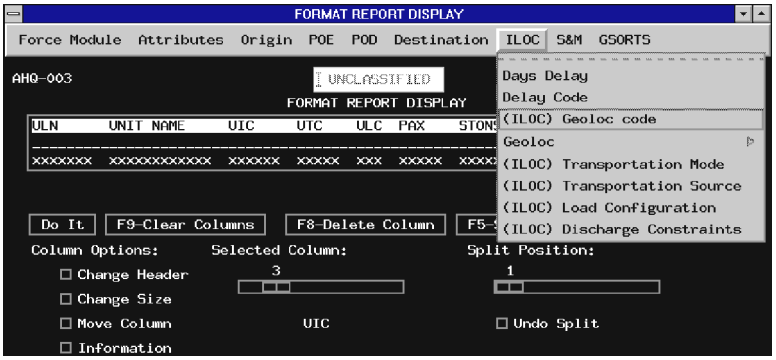
This option provides the ability to design the output format (report or display) for a retrieval. This is a critical step in the process because "how" the material is presented to the reviewer can greatly facilitate understanding and influence the decision(s) made as a result of the report. Keep it as simple as possible.

The command line shortcut from the main screen is DISP. There are three areas of the screen which embody separate functions dealing with the manipulation of the output. The first function is the selection of fields to be displayed. The second function is the sort and group activities, and the last function is the use of the Master function.



Format Report Display

Selection of Columns. Depending upon the choice of categories selected on the initial screen, a defaulted set of fields will appear. Columns may be inserted, deleted, split, header changed, resized, and/or moved. Note: Be mindful that addition or deletion of columns may change relationships between data elements, e.g., deleting columns with a one-to-many relationship such as ULN to Cargo Category Codes. This can cause the previously viewed collection to change materially.



Column Insertion

Insertion of Columns. To add a column to the report, use the same convention as applied in the qualification routine, select the appropriate field description from the pull-down menu's above. The field will be inserted at the position designated by the column slider bar. For instance, if the slider bar is at position 2, the field will be inserted at position 2 as shown below.

Slider Bar

{Do It}. The **{Do It}** button causes the system to initiate the retrieval as designed.

{F9-Clear Columns}. The **{F9-Clear}** key clears the entire display to start a new display format.

{F8-Delete Column}. The **{F8-Delete Column}** deletes the column specified by the column position slide bar.

F5-Split Column. The **{F5-Split Column}** slider bar splits the column specified by the column position slide bar. Slide bars move upon depression of the mouse. The selected column UNIT NAME would be split at position ten (from the left). If desired, the user may undo the previous splitting by selecting that button.

Column Split. The Column Split will create a new field which will require a name. A pop-up will be presented allowing the user to name the field.

Column Options. The Column Options buttons: **{Header}**, **{Size}**, and **{Move}** allow changes in the name, size, or position of each column. The information button displays current selection parameters on the column selected.

Sorting. The Sort options area allows establishment of how the system will order the data elements selected for the query.

{Add Sort}. The **{Add Sort}** button allows the user to select fields on which to sort. Be aware that when selecting the lowest common denominator as a sort (element that can only appear once in a column), no further subsorts are possible and if selected, will be ignored by the system. The sort position is dependant upon the row selected in the sort box, e.g., select the first row and the column identified by the slider bar will become the primary sort. The **{Delete Sort}** works similarly.

{Ascending} or **{Descending}**. The **{Ascending}** or **{Descending}** buttons select whether the system sorts from a(1) to z(999) or z(999) to a(1).

Subtotal/Grouping Options. Subtotaling is accomplished within Ad Hoc Query by selection of a numeric field using the column slider bar. Upon selection of the field, the user clicks on **{Add Subtotal}**, a pop-up appears allowing the user to select a field by which to group the subtotal upon. The default increment is five days. The increment(s) may be modified upon selection of grouping for the individual field.

Totals Option. Totaling is accomplished within Ad Hoc Query by selection of a numeric field using the column slider bar. Field totals may both be added, deleted or cleared in their entirety.

Tabular Groups. When masking of redundant values is desired, the user selects the desired field by using the column slider bar.

Master. The master function is an advanced AHQ tool available for users who need visibility of data with NULL fields. AHQ's underlying language is that of Standard Query Language or SQL. Both SQL and most modern relational database query languages improve their performance by eliminating data that has a NULL value. In other words, if nothing exists for the query, nothing is displayed. This offers potential problems for some users. Occasionally, the existence of NULL value for data has importance.

Ad Hoc Query Results Display

"How To"... Display Ad Hoc Query Results

Results, displayed upon selection of the **{DO IT}** button, show data elements that were selected on the initial screen. In the case of a Requirements selection, the collection displayed is the set of qualifying records that are in the "collection." The collections will vary as a result of the data set selected. This section of the screen also has several other buttons that provide additional functionality.

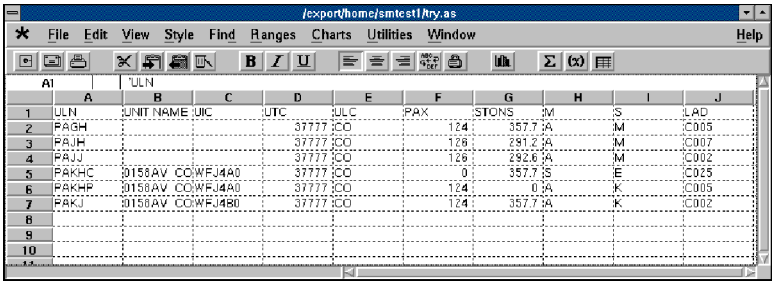
Follow Search and Format Report options described below.

Save Report.

Search Up/Down. Allows searching through the records in the collection.

Format Report. Selection of this button allows the user to initiate an Applix session. Output as displayed on the screen is ported directly to the spreadsheet portion of Applix for manipulation, graphing, and reports as desired by the user.

When selected, a pause of a few seconds will occur and output is presented in a format similar to the Applix screen below.



	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
1	ULN	UNIT NAME	UIC	UTC	ULC	PAX	STONS	M	S	LAD
2	PAGH			37777	CO	124	357.7	A	M	C005
3	PAJH			37777	CO	126	291.2	A	M	C007
4	PAJJ			37777	CO	126	292.6	A	M	C002
5	PAKHC	0158AV_CO	WFJ4A0	37777	CO	0	357.7	S	E	C025
6	PAKHP	0158AV_CO	WFJ4A0	37777	CO	124	0	A	K	C005
7	PAKJ	0158AV_CO	WFJ4B0	37777	CO	124	357.7	A	K	C002
8										
9										
10										

Applix

The user may specify the report be saved to a comma delimited ASCII file at the directory assigned the user by the SA. From this directory, using COE tools, the file may be conveyed to other media or transferred via File Transfer Protocol (FTP) to the preferred Commercial Off-The-Shelf (COTS) package (e.g. MSOFFICE, WordPerfect, AmiPro, etc.).

Detail Confirmation Screens. Detail confirmation screens enable the user to determine the success of the record qualification process If appropriate for the type of data, a radio button may be provided for either: ULN detail or Carrier detail information. Selection of a button will provide detailed information on the record selected.

The user may desire to select other data fields or format the results further by selecting **{F-10 BACK}** and selecting the REPORT and then, select **{FORMAT REPORT DISPLAY}**.

Complex AHQ Operations

None.

Printing from AHQ...

AHQ has an **{F-3 Print}** button associated with most of its screens.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

Be wary of retrievals on fields that may null values. TPFDD data is often incomplete. NOTE: When in doubt, check for missing values.

Be wary of hidden data entry lines (not visible on current screen). If a seemingly obvious retrieval does not perform as expected, check for a hidden data entry line that is modifying the overall effect. Scroll down and modify the data entry line as required.

Particularly when retrieving on text fields, expect data errors, spaces/blanks where there should not be any, and unusual spellings. Numbers in description fields often are preceded by zeros.

Double check for the correct dates and locations.

Use the results of the query to solve problems with the query. The results will often indicate the errors with the query.

When retrieving some characteristic of cargo, check whether it is only applicable to ULNs, or to both ULNs and CINs; to one form of lift rather than all forms; and whether it applies to standard or non-standard ULNs. There are significant differences between cargo values retrieved using the Unit Attributes Menu and those using the Cargo Attributes Menu.

Common Problems with Sorting. If a sorted collection appears to be out-of-order, verify the exact data in the sort field. For example, if the collection is sorted on a text field, and that field begins with a space in some records, those records will appear before any other records.

Be wary of sorting on TPFDD data that may be incomplete or unusual. Even standard coded fields may have spurious data.

Note: Cargo values may not appear as expected. There are differences between the sources for cargo values for CINs, and for both standard and non-standard ULNs. None of these three sets are comparable.

Constructing Logical Retrievals. The relationship among lines within a data entry area (A1 through An, for instance) is an AND relationship. This means that records must meet all specifications entered on all lines within that area to be included in the retrieval.

For example, the entry:

Block A - Requirements LIKE "U*"

would retrieve All ULNs; while the two lines:

Block A - Requirements LIKE "U*"
Block A - Service = "A"

would retrieve ONLY the Army ULNs.

The relationship between data entry areas (A, B, and C) is an OR relationship. The resulting collection will include records that meet the specifications in any one (or more) of the areas.

For example, the two sets of entries:

Block A - Requirements LIKE "U*"
Block A - Service = "A"
Block B - Requirements LIKE "C*"
Block B - Using Organization = "A"

would retrieve BOTH the sets of all Army ULNs, and all Army CINs.

Be mindful that addition or deletion of columns may change relationships between data elements, e.g., deleting columns with a one-to-many relationship such as ULN to Cargo Category Codes. This can cause the previously viewed collection to change materially.

Frequently Asked Questions About AHQ

None.

PDR

“How To” Steps for PDR

Pre-Defined Reports (PDR) *subsystem allows users to quickly and easily select and produce the most commonly used JOPES reports. The first Pre-Defined Reports window lists the available reports, grouped by six functional areas.*

ORACLE Access

PDR users are granted ORACLE access to database objects by use of a database role: **PRE_DEFINED_REPORTS_USER**. This role is created the first time the PDRSRV segment is installed, and the required object privileges are granted to it. New PDR users are enabled on the database server by the site System Administrator (SA) responsible for the database server site, by running the script at **/h/PDRSRV/install/ pdr_enable_user.csh <oracle_user_id>** on the database server. Similarly, users may be disabled from PDR by running the **pdr_disable_user.csh script**.

Launching PDR

"How To"... Start PDR?

- PDR can be launched by double-clicking on the JOPES icon to launch JOPES Navigation (JNAV) and then clicking on the {**Reports**} button.

-OR-

- Alternately, PDR can be launched from the command line. In an X-Term window type **/h/PDR/Scripts/PDR_launch** to launch PDR.

Common PDR Operations

The "How To" steps refer to the PDR User's Manual (referenced in Chapter 2, item i).

"How To"... Generate a Report through PDR
(See PDR User's Manual, Paragraph 4.2.)

Step 1. Logon to GCCS.

Step 2. In GCCS Desktop, click on **{JOPES}** icon.

Step 3. In JOPES Navigation window, click on **{Reports}** button.

Step 4. In JOPES Navigation Reports window, click on desired report button.

- OR -

Step 4. If PDR is already active, from the PDR Main Menu, click on the **Report Selection** menu option and then click on a report to select.

Step 5. In PDR OPLAN selection window,

Step a. Click on desired **{PID}** row.
Step b. Click on **{Execute New Query}** button.

-OR-

Click on **{Execute Previous Query}** button to use previous search criteria.

Step 6. In PDR Select Function window, build your query.

Step 7. In Predefined Reports Selection Screen, click on desired **{classification}**, and **{destination}** buttons.

(Also, see PDR User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.2.)

"How To" ... Build a Report Query in PDR

This procedure is identical in both Requirements Development and Analysis (RDA) and PDR, and uses the same query building window. It should be noted however, that the available menu options are different between RDA and PDR. For reports launched directly from PDR, the available menu options are tailored to the equivalent legacy report functionality so that some menu options are greyed out and disabled. While working in RDA, all options are available.

The Select window is displayed to build all queries in RDA and upon selection of OPLAN-based reports in PDR.

Step 1. The **Main Menu** section at the left of the Select window provides the following selection options:

- **Force Module**
- **Attributes**
- **Origin**
- **POE**
- **POD**
- **Destination**

To select an option, click on the button to the left of the text to initiate processing. Once selected, additional options and selection fields will be displayed to request more detailed information.

(Continues on next page.)

Following is an example of one of these menu options expanding to allow more selections:

POE
--> GEOLOC
--> Geoloc Code
--> Country/State Code
--> Country/State Selection List
--> Mode/Source

Step 2. Once the user has navigated through the various menu options and selected query data, it is displayed in the **Current Selection Criteria** section on the right side of the window. This section contains three columns of data:

Property	Displays a title or property name for the selection made from the menu.
Condition	Allows the user to choose the type of search that will be conducted on the property value. Some conditions are =, !=, <, >, Between, Like, Inlist, Delete and Insert. Click on this area to change the condition.
Value	Displays the actual data value chosen from the menu.

For example, to select only those requirements with a California POE, select **POE** from the Main Menu, select **GEOLOC** from the next display, and then **Country/State Code** from the following display. (Continues onto the next page.)

At this point, the selection list screen would be displayed. Click on **California** in the list, then click **Add** and then **Accept**.

At this point, the selection would be displayed in the **Current Selection Criteria** area as shown below:

Property	**Condition**	**Value**
Country/State Code	=	06

At this point, the user can add more query choices or continue and process the report.

Note, at any time, the user can click **Count** to obtain a count of the number of records in the OPLAN that meet the query criteria.

Step 3. Once finished building the query criteria, click **{OK}** to process the report.

"How To"... Set Reports Classification

In the Pre-Defined Reports Selection Screen:

Step 1. Click on desired **{Report Classification}** radio button => **{Unclassified}**, **{Confidential}**, **{Secret}**.

(See PDR User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.6.)

"How To"... Send Report to File

In the Predefined Reports Selection Screen:

Step 1. Click on desired **{Report Classification}** radio button => **{Unclassified}**, **{Confidential}**, **{Secret}**, or accept default.

Step 2. Click on **{Report Destination}** radio button => **{File}**.

Step 3. In **{Filename (opt)}** box type a file name to receive the report output.

Step 4. Click on **{Apply}**.

(See PDR User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.6.)

"How To"... Send Report to Printer

In the Pre-Defined Reports Selection Screen:

Step 1. Click on desired **{Report Classification}** radio button => **{Unclassified}**, **{Confidential}**, **{Secret}** or accept default.

Step 2. Click on **{Report Destination}** radio button => **{Printer}**.

Step 3. Click on **{Apply}**.

(See PDR User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.6.)

"How To"... Send Report to Display Screen

In the Pre-Defined Reports Selection Screen:

Step 1. Click on desired **{Report Classification}** radio button => **{Unclassified}**, **{Confidential}**, **{Secret}**, or accept default.

Step 2. Click on **{Report Destination}** radio button => **{Screen}**.

Step 3. Click on **{Apply}**.

(See PDR User's Manual, Paragraph 5.3.6.)

"How To"... Abort a report that is Generating?

For each report initiated an icon will appear in the lower part of your display.

Step 1. Double click on the icon to open the Report Monitor window.

Step 2. Click on the **{Cancel Report}** button.

Step 3. Text in the window will now read, *Preparation of <**report_name**> has been cancelled*.

Step 4. Click on the **{OK}** button.

Complex PDR Operations

None.

Printing from PDR...

PDR uses the ORACLE Reports tool for report generation. ORACLE Reports requires a printer to be configured, and defined to the ORACLE Reports tool. When a printer is not defined to ORACLE Reports, a report generation attempt will result in an Alert window showing the following message: *Error Generating Report*. PDR has provided a primitive execution capability in a printerless environment. This is achieved by executing the following PDR script on the Application Server: **/h/PDR/Scripts/set_printer_flag**.

This script must be executed by the SA as root. This script informs the PDR system of the status of printer capability. If the setting of the printer flag shows that a printer is available, PDR executes normally; if the setting of the printer flag shows that no printer is available, PDR will be able to generate a report for previewing at the screen, and may use other means (screen print) to get hard copy.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

None.

Frequently Asked Questions About PDR

Q: What does "Printer not initialized" error message mean?

A: The PDR product is dependent upon the availability of a printer. The "Printer not initialized" error message indicates that there is no recognized printer. If you receive this error message, two things happen. First, no report will generate. PDR will display a window showing that a report is generating, but it will never complete. Second, no hard copies will be possible. It is necessary for the SA to resolve this problem. If there is no printer at your site, the SA can run a script called set_printer_flag that will allow reports to generate, and display to screen. If there is a printer at your site, then the SA must initalize the printer. In any event, contact the SA if such an error message occurs.

Q: Can I use the screen face print capability on my key board?

A: No. Screen face printing is not available. The key mapping for PDR does not allow this capability.

Q: What reports are avialable In RDA? PDR?

A: OPLAN-based reports are available both from RDA and directly from PDR via JOPES Navigation (JNAV). The Reference File Paging and Report Capabilities are available only through PDR.

JDS	JOPS	Report Name
OPLAN based Reports:		
BG	F11W	Force Requirement Cargo Detail
BH	F11D	Force List/Movement Requirements Working Paper
BH	F11E-T	Time-Phased Transportation Req List - Tonnage
BH	F11E-S	Time-Phased Transportation Req List - Square Feet
	F30	Transportation Requirements Summary
D3	FMS Opt C	Force Module Rollup
D3		Plan Requirements Module Reference
D3	FMS Opt C	Force Module Report
BG	AMC	AMC Requirements Detail Report
BG	MSC	MSC Requirements Detail Report
BG	Airlift	Airlift Requirements Detail Report
BG	Sealift	Sealift Requirements Detail Report
BI	F50	Logical Errors Report
BJ		Transportation Pre-Edit Report
	F51/F52	PID Comparison
Reference File Paging/Reports:		
FE	F12E	GEO Paging Report
FF	F12B	TUCHA Report
	F12A	Reference File Summary

Q: Why don't my Sort capabilities seem to work?

A: The **Sort By** area on the Select window does not apply to PDR. The section will accept any values you enter, but they are not used when generating the report. Variable sort processing will be provided in a later release of PDR.

Q: Can I run the PDR and RDA executables without using JOPES Navigation?

A: Yes. If you have access to the command line at your workstation, then you can enter in the executable command. But your site may not allow access to the command line, in which case you can only use JOPES Navigation. The path to PDR is **/h/PDR/Scripts/PDR_launch**. The path to RDA is **/h/RDA/progs/RDA_run**.

System Services

"How To" Steps for System Services

*GCCS JOPES **System Services** possess database management capabilities of that formerly existed in the B and H subsystems of the JOPES legacy software. The System Services aplication with previously referred to as the Information Resources Management application. The management of the JOPES Core database is divided into two generalized functions: the management of OPLANs, and the management of transactions.*

ORACLE Access

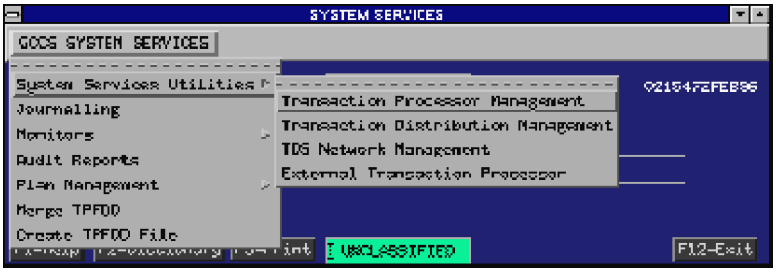
N/A

Launching System Services

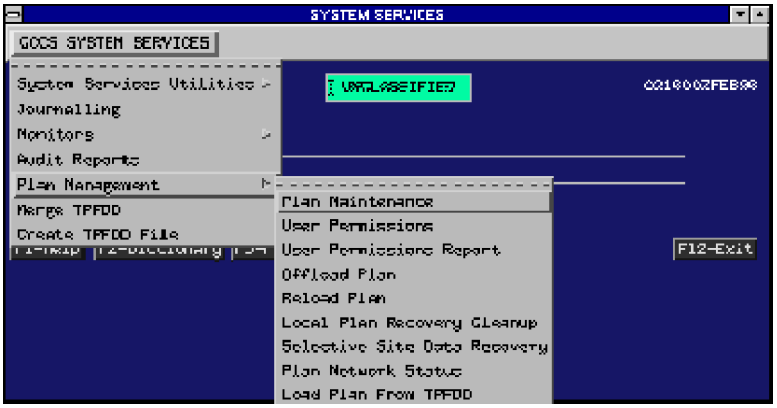
System Services can be launched from the Desktop by double-clicking on the JOPES icon to launch JNAV and then by clicking on the System Services icon. Alternately, JOPES System Services can be launched from the command line. Refer to the discussion in Paragraph 3.1 above to open an X-Term window.
In the X-Term window type **h/SM/progs/SM_graphic/system_ services_menu**.

Common System Services Operations

Only two levels of menus are provided with GCCS System Services. Submenus are provided for the following main menu selections: System Services Utilities, Monitors, and Plan Management.



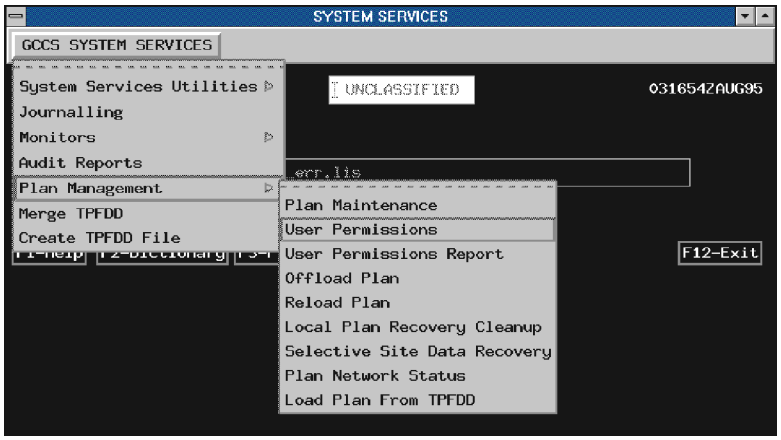
System Services Utilities Menu



System Services Plan Management Menu

Most users will be interested in performing functions that are either on the main menu, e.g. Create TPFDD File , Merge TPFDD, or on the Plan Maintenance sub-menu.

Review Permissions. Occasionally there is a need to review one's own OPLAN series permissions. To do this, the user selects **USER PERMISSIONS** from the **PLAN MANAGEMENT** pull-down menu.



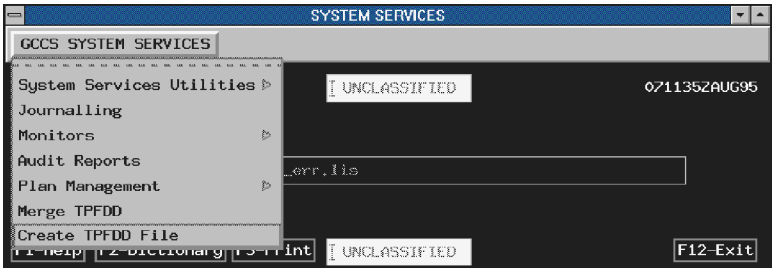
User Permission Pull-Down

Upon this selection, the user is presented with the user permission screen. The user's UserID is presented. The OPLAN series attributed to the user are identified, as well as the functional permissions. Only the FM is authorized to attribute series and functional permissions.

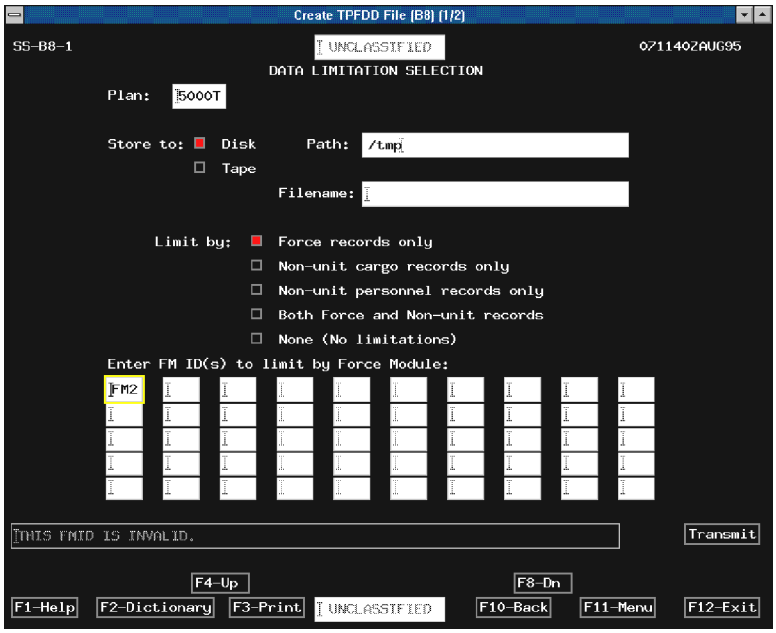
User Permission Screen

Create JOPS TPFDD. Frequently the need arises to off-load JOPES information to a JOPS F60 formatted TPFDD. This contains requirements data and associated Summary Reference Files in a standard format. Applications such as JFAST and MAGTF II routinely use this type of output. Like it's predecessor, the JOPES B8 function, the **Create JOPS TPFDD** function allows filtering of the TPFDD to include just the records desired. The process is started by selecting **Create TPFDD** File from the GCCS JOPES System Services main pull down menu. This results in the **Create TPFDD File Data Limitation Selection** window. Here, the user specifies whether the TPFDD file is to be saved to a disk file on the server or to a tape, and supplies the required naming information. In either case, the user must have

permissions to the filespace or tape drive. The user also specifies a criterion for limiting the selection of records and may specify a list of FMIDs to limit the selection by Force Module. When all limitation criteria are entered, the user clicks the **TRANSMIT** button. Then, unless the user has selected "None (No limitations)" for the Limit By criterion, a second limitation window appears. This window allows the user to specify additional filter criteria to further limit the selection of records to be included in the TPFDD.



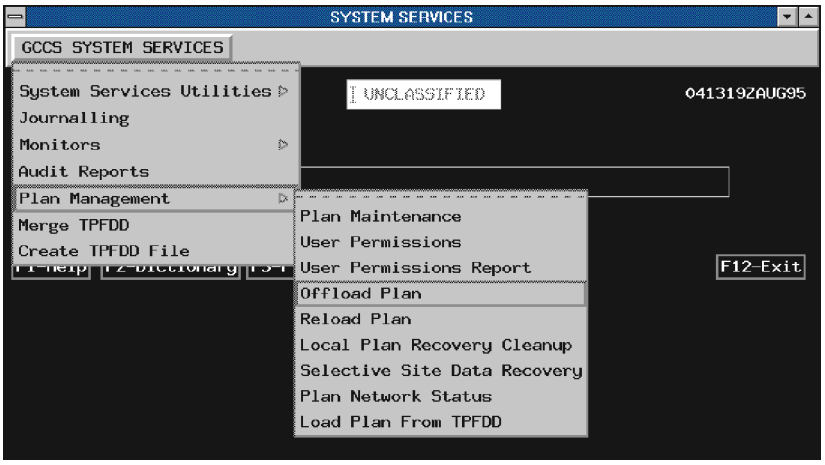
Create TPFDD Pull-Down Menu



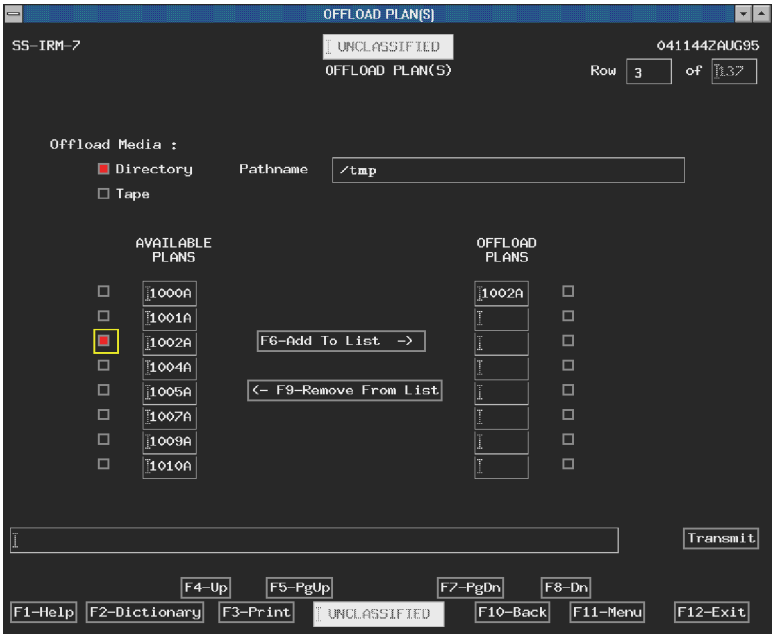
First Data Limitation Selection Window

Second Data Limitation Selection Screen

Off-load OPLAN. Off loading an OPLAN captures more of the OPLAN data than creating a JOPS TPFDD. The TPFDD captures requirements, Off loading the OPLAN includes scheduling and movement information. Additionally, the data is converted into standard JOPES transaction format. From the GCCS JOPES System Services main pull-down, the user selects **PLAN MANAGEMENT** and subsequently selects **Offload Plan**. The user will be presented with the Offload Plan Screen.



Off-Load Plan Pull-Down Menu



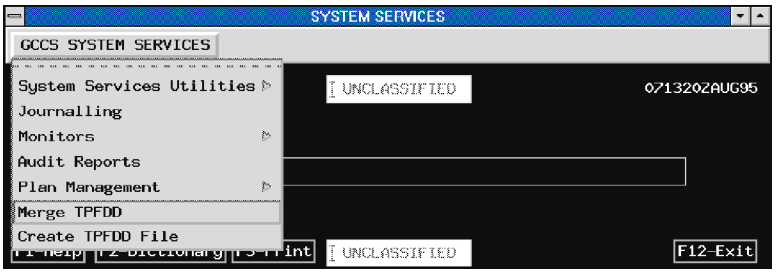
Off-Load Plan(s) Window

The user may select filespace on the server, or may save the OPLAN to tape. In either case, the user must have permissions to the filespace or tape. All OPLANs for which the user has permissions will be displayed. By paging down, the OPLAN may be viewed and selected by pressing the button on the left, selecting the **{F6}** adds the OPLAN to the list of plans to be off loaded. Removal from the list uses a similar convention using the **{F9}**. Selecting **TRANSMIT** begins the process.

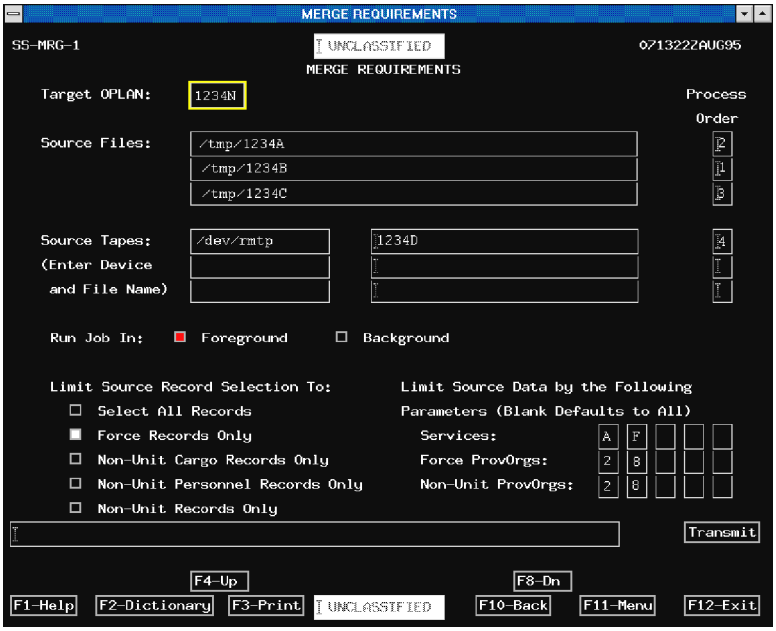
Merge TPFDD. The process is started from the GCCS JOPES System Services main pull down. Selecting Merge TPFDD file results in the screen. The user must have Update (UPD) permissions for the TPFDD to accomplish this process.

The OPLAN database to be updated is called the target OPLAN. This

target OPLAN must be initialized prior to the merge. Up to six source OPLANs can be designated, three on the server and three on tape. This application is intended to merge only externally generated TPFDDs.



Merge TPFDD Pull-Down Menu



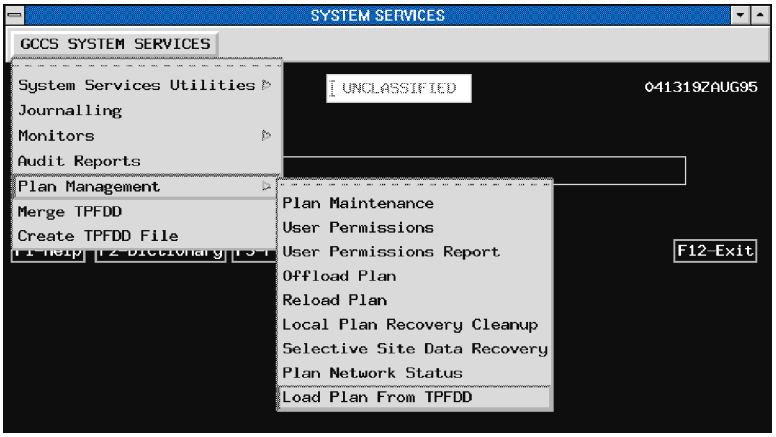
Merge Requirements Screen

The time required for the merge is a function of the size of the source and target TPFDDs. Accordingly, the process may be run in background. The process order, unless designated, is from top to bottom.

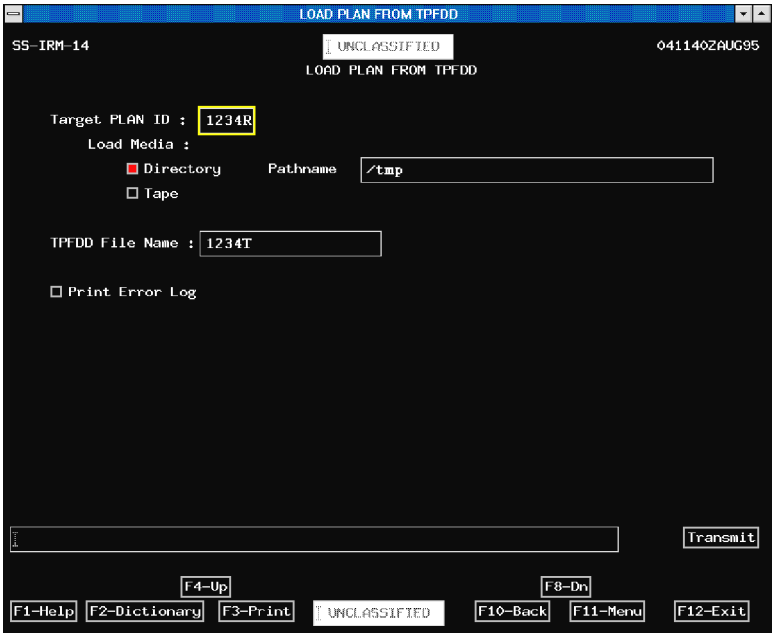
Merge records can be limited by record type, Service, and providing organization. Only Requirements data exists on a TPFDD (F60 format), so scheduling and movement data does not carry forward from the source to the target OPLANs. Force Module (FM) identification and relationships are maintained.

Load OPLAN from TPFDD. Upon initialization of an OPLAN, a user may desire to build an OPLAN from a TPFDD file on the server or from some external media. From the GCCS JOPES System Services

main pull-down, the user selects **PLAN MANAGEMENT**, and subsequently selects **Load Plan From TPFDD**. The user will be presented with the Load Plan from TPFDD screen.



Load Plan From TPFDD Pull-Down Menu



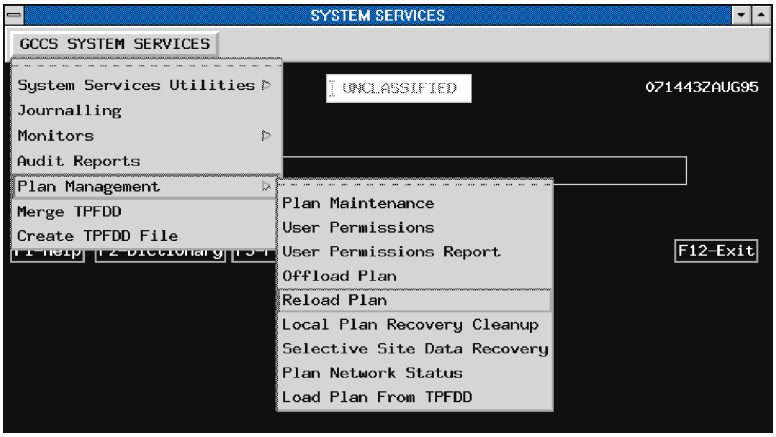
Load Plan From TPFDD Window

The user must enter an initialized PID or will be presented with the PID initialization screens discussed later in the OPLAN creation section. A media should be selected for which the user has permissions (consult with your Functional Manager or SA). The system is expecting the name of a JOPS F60 formatted file. It is necessary for the user to have update (UPD) permissions. Enter information in blocks as appropriate, being mindful that the user must have permissions to read from the media and device desired and that UNIX is case sensitive.

The user may select to print an error report which will show all incorrect records. Selection of this feature however, does not prevent the loading of incorrect records.

Reload PLAN. The purpose of this function is to enable a user to reload an OPLAN, inclusive of scheduling and movement information, from tape disk to the GCCS JOPES Core database. Execution of this procedure requires FM or CRT permissions because (except in special circumstances) Reload cannot occur if the PID exists on the database. If the reloadedOPLAN is to be networked (distributed) only the Network FM (NFM) can accomplish this. However, if a Distributed PID does not exist at your database site, it may be reloaded by the NFM without PID initialization. From the JOPES System Services main pull-down the user selects **PLAN MANAGEMENT** and subsequently selects **Reload Plan**. The user will be presented with the Reload Plan Screen.

Reload Plan Window



Reload Plan Pull-Down Menu

Default (but changeable) pathnames are displayed to tape/media. OPLANs may be entered manually or as selected, all OPLANs from the designated source are displayed. They may be removed by pressing the adjacent button. The field Reload Plan ID is modifiable and specifies the PID a user may load the OPLAN to. Options exist to manually reset C-Day (DDMMMYY)-if previously declared. Reset carrier names will appear as the first five characters of original carrier name, the PID, and a five digit sequence number, e.g. MV JE1234X00001. Resetting the SSF/PIF sets their value to blank. The error log is accessed via the command line at the / directory. During the reload process, a transaction window will appear which monitors processing. Finally, the error log will print to the default printer.

Complex System Services Operations

None.

Printing from System Services...

System Services has an **{F-3 Print}** button associated with most of its screens.

Hints from Dr. JOPES

Most functions in System Services are within the domain of the Site Functional Manager (SFM), System Administrator (SA), or Network Functional Manager (NFM).

Unintended use of Sysem Services may have profound effects at your site or even the network. Do not attempt these functions unless you are both trained and confident.

Frequently Asked Questions About System Services

Q: When I created a TPFDD, where was it saved?

A: Your TPFDD was saved to the /tmp directory. Contents of that directory will be emptied periodically, so if the TPFDD is needed for more than transitory purposes, save them off to your user directory.

If you select Tape, the tape device is identified on the last line of your Config.txt file.

Q: Why can't I shut journalling off?

A: Only the UserID that initiated journalling may shut the process off.

Q: I cannot navigate to certain System Services menus, why?

A: Authority to perform certain functions within System Services is based upon your permissions. Inability to access desired functionality is most likley related to your permission profile.